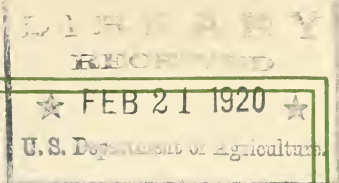


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1920 CATALOGUE OF SEEDS



THOS. W. EMERSON COMPANY

213-215 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

OUR SEEDS

ARE

NORTHERN GROWN AND TESTED

Equal to any the World Produces

OUR AIM IS TO OBTAIN

Pure Seeds of Extra Quality

OUR TERMS

Bills of Garden Seeds for spring shipment are due June 1st, or 1 per cent. per month discount for cash. Round lots of special items, 60 days or 1 1-2 per cent. discount cash in ten days. Grass and Grain Seeds, 30 days or one-half of 1 per cent. discount cash in ten days.

All bags used as containers charged at market price at time of shipment.

REFERENCES REQUESTED FROM UNKNOWN CORRESPONDENTS
ALL PRICES HEREIN SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

SEEDS BY MAIL

All Vegetable or Flower Seeds ordered at catalogue rates, in **packets or ounces**, will be sent free by mail. When Seeds are ordered in quantities of one-quarter pound and upwards, postage must be added at Parcel Post rates.

We deliver Seeds to any express or railroad in this city as may be directed, and the purchaser pays all transportation charges.

Our Packet Seeds

Every Retail Merchant Should Sell Them

Why?

BECAUSE all our seeds are grown for us by growers who have a national reputation for producing high-grade seeds; therefore all our packets contain seeds equal to any sold in bulk or otherwise.

We give all Merchant Customers the privilege of selecting their own assortments of packet seeds.

All Vegetable Seed packets put up
in neat boxes of 300 each. Flower
Seed packets in boxes of 100 each

Thos. W. Emerson Company

213 and 215 State Street

Boston - Massachusetts

THOS. W. EMERSON COMPANY

Is the only Wholesale Seedhouse in New England that does not advertise seeds at retail. We issue this Catalogue for the sole benefit of our merchant customers, and as a guide to them in retailing our high-grade seeds.

WARRANTIES

We are often asked, "Do you guarantee your seeds to grow?" Complaints sometimes made that seeds are not good, may quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, in too wet or dry soil, insects of all descriptions destroying the plant as soon as it appears, wet weather, frosts, etc.

We think a little consideration will convince anyone that, if we know our own interests, we should not be likely to send out poor seeds, at the risk of sacrificing our trade.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, that, while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure, reliable and true to name, our seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.

THOS. W. EMERSON COMPANY.

FOREWORD



THE three hundredth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims reminds us that by the planting of Indian Corn the Spring following, they became the pioneer seed planters for the white race in New England. Since that time the planting and reaping have spread from the shores of the Bay of Cape Cod to the Bay of San Francisco, and from the Lakes to the Gulf with an ever increasing variety of kinds and quantities.

This has naturally insured against a general shortage of food products for the country, although each year it is seldom but that some one or more varieties turn out to be short crops. This year it is Garden Peas which are short, owing to the unfavorable growing conditions in 1919 in the different localities devoted to this crop, resulting in high prices, but as the seed crops of the majority of vegetables were fair to good last season, there will be no difficulty this season in having our usual vegetable gardens to help out the dining table.

With best wishes for the results of your planting,
we remain

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS W. EMERSON COMPANY.

BOSTON, January, 1920

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an abundant supply of good barnyard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be underdrained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or subsoiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mold from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOTBED

In the vicinity of Boston, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two and a half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 6 x 3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two and a half feet. Then put on the sashes and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100 degrees or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90 degrees or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snowstorms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplants should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

A SUGGESTION

For the guidance of the Home and Amateur Gardener we append below a ready list of vegetable seeds which we recommend as the best varieties both for quality and productiveness.

For easy identification we have printed these varieties in **BOLD FACE CAPITALS** throughout the catalogue.

Many of these varieties are successfully grown in New England for seed purposes. Believing in the policy of New England grown seeds for New England climate we have specialized in growing such seed stock, which surpasses in size, color and vitality most of the Western grown productions. This fact will be appreciated by New England Seed Dealers and Growers.

ASPARAGUS—Conover's Colossal. A well known variety, large size and very tender.

BEANS, DWARF—Bountiful. Early, with large, broad, fleshy, green pods, tender and of fine quality.

Emerson's Improved Golden Wax. A most valuable sort, early and very tender, with large wax pods, remarkably free from rust.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. Earliest and largest of all the bush lima, very productive, with large beans of lucious flavor.

French Horticultural Dwarf. A grand shell bean with large green pods beautifully splashed with red, very prolific and fine flavor.

BEANS, POLE—Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. Enormous pods of light green color, entirely free from string, of delicious flavor.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Very similar in habits of growth to those of the Kentucky Wonder Green Pod but superior in quality, large wax pods entirely stringless, and continues to bear until killed by frost.

King Horticultural (Worcester). As a shell bean it is unequalled, pods are very large, of handsome red color and very tender.

BEET—Crosby's Egyptian. The best, extra early, good color, of medium size and delicious flavor.

Edmands' Blood Turnip. Medium early, uniform type, of deep red color.

Detroit Dark Red. The best for fall or winter use, dark in color, good size and of fine flavor.

Swiss Chard. Excellent for greens to be used same as spinach.

BORECOLE OR KALE—Dwarf German Green Curled. A well known variety, very hardy, one of the best for the garden.

BRUSSELL SPROUTS—Improved Dwarf German. Very productive, with compact heads of delicious flavor.

CAULIFLOWER—Snowball. One of the best for early use, dwarf, with white solid heads.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. The best for late fall with large compact heads.

CABBAGE—Copenhagen Market. Early, with large round heads, short-stemmed, very solid, with leaves of light green.

Hollander or Danish Ball Head. An unsurpassed winter variety with round heads, large and solid, of very fine flavor.

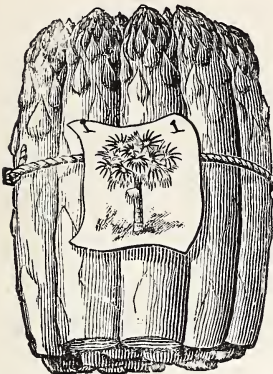
CELERY—Boston Market. Of dwarf branching habit, unequalled by any other sort, being solid and very crisp.

Golden Self-Blanching. Early, beautiful yellow color, of excellent flavor.

CARROT—Early Scarlet Horn. One of the best early sorts as a table carrot, of excellent flavor.

Improved Danvers Half Long. For a general crop the best, roots medium length, of deep orange color, very crisp and tender.

- CORN, SWEET—Emerson's Mammoth First Crop.** The best large white eared corn grown, earlier than the Cory, with ears of double the size, very sweet, of delicious flavor.
- Emerson's Early Golden Sunrise.** In our estimation the best yellow sweet corn ever catalogued, as early as the Golden Bantam, with ears of double the size, very prolific, of delicious flavor.
- Stowell's Evergreen.** The standard late variety, remaining green a long time, very sweet and tender.
- CUCUMBER—Davis Perfect.** Fruit of a dark green color, very handsome, crisp and tender, from ten to twelve inches in length.
- DANDELION—Improved French Thick-Leaved.** A large leaved variety of upright growth.
- EGGPLANT—Improved New York Purple.** Very large, of deep purple color, fine quality and excellent keeper.
- ENDIVE—Broad-leaved Batavian.** The most popular variety, used chiefly in salads.
- KOHL-RABI—Early White Vienna.** Fine early sort, flesh white and tender.
- LEEK—Large American Flag.** Strong vigorous growth, excellent for home use.
- LETTUCE—May King.** Early, with large globular-shaped head, very sweet and tender.
- Black Seeded Tennisball.** One of the best for open-air culture; heads are well formed and of fine flavor.
- MELONS, MUSK—Emerald Gem.** Extra early, smooth ribbed, dark green skin, with orange flesh.
- Rocky Ford or Improved Netted Gem.** One of the best early green fleshed melons, very sweet.
- MELONS, WATER—Cole's Early.** An extra early variety, oval in shape, flavor excellent.
- Kleckley's Sweet.** Very popular, fine grained, large fruit, of excellent flavor.
- ONION—Yellow Globe Danvers.** An early round variety, small neck, large yielder, mild in flavor, very uniform.
- PARSLEY—Double Curled.** Large dark green leaves of robust growth, beautifully curled and very hardy.
- PARSNIP—Hollow Crown.** One of the best for table use, medium length, with very smooth skin.
- PEAS—Little Marvel.** A choice early wrinkled pea, very sweet, height 15 inches.
- Gradus.** A large podded first wrinkled pea. The pods are almost as large as the Telephone and are fit to pick about two days after the Alaska.
- Sutton's Excelsior.** A great improvement on the Nott's Excelsior, earlier, with larger peas, very prolific.
- Alderman.** A large podded late wrinkled variety, very productive, well filled with large peas of delicious flavor.
- PEPPER—Bell or Bull Nose.** A large sort, flesh thick, less pungent than most varieties.
- PUMPKIN—Sweet or Sugar.** Fine grain, very sweet, with a skin of deep orange color.
- RADISH—Scarlet Turnip.** Very early, round small top, of rich scarlet color.
- French Breakfast.** A popular quick growing variety, oval form, scarlet tipped with white.
- SALSIFY—Mammoth Sandwich Island.** Of good size, very smooth, with excellent flavor.
- SPINACH—Round Thick Leaf.** The best for spring or fall sowing, large thick leaves.
- New Zealand.** A low spreading plant from which tender green leaves can be picked the entire season.
- SQUASH—Giant Summer Crookneck.** Is early, extra large size, growing from 12 to 15 inches in length, of very fine flavor.
- Delicious Winter.** Green skin, orange flesh, very fine grained, sweet and dry.
- Improved Hubbard.** The most popular of all winter varieties, color bluish green with flesh of orange color, an excellent keeper.
- TOMATO—Sparks' Earliana.** Remarkable for its size and earliness, very productive, of a good red color.
- Coreless.** A grand tomato of good size with very little core. Fruit of a bright red color and good flavor.
- TURNIP—Purple Top Strap Leaf.** Of quick growth, flesh is white, very fine grain and very sweet.
- White Egg.** A very rapid grower, very solid, with fine grained flesh; egg shaped.
- RUTA-BAGA—Improved American Purple Top.** Very largely grown, yellow flesh, of good flavor, grand keeper.



ARTICHOKE

Green Globe. The standard and best variety.

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
\$0.05	\$0.75	

ASPARAGUS

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. The most approved and standard sort

\$0.05	\$0.25	\$3.50
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Palmetto. Of Southern origin. A very desirable bright green asparagus

05	25	3.50
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ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Two-year-old roots

PER HUNDRED
\$1.00

Palmetto. Two-year-old roots

1.00

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH

HARICOT Frijorenano Bohne

Culture.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.



Stringless Green Pod Beans

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS

BOUNTIFUL. The pods grow to large size, are broad and fleshy, cook tender and of fine quality. The plants make a healthy growth and are productive

LB.	2 LBS.
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\$0.35	\$0.60
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Low's Champion Bush.

A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green flat pods

35	65
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Cranberry Red. A stringless sort; green pods, good quality

35	65
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Early Refugee. Very productive; pods round and tender; light green

35	65
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Hodson's Green Pod—(New). A strong and robust grower, an enormous yielder, exceptionally free from rust or blight, medium early

35	65
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Long Yellow Six-Weeks.

Early; the leading market sort; full, flat green pods

35	60
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Stringless Green Pod. One of the earliest Green Pod Beans in cultivation, bearing tender, meaty, straight green pods; crisp, tender and stringless. Claimed to be earlier than the Valentine or Six-Weeks

35	65
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Stringless Green Pod Giant. Improved long-podded strain of above

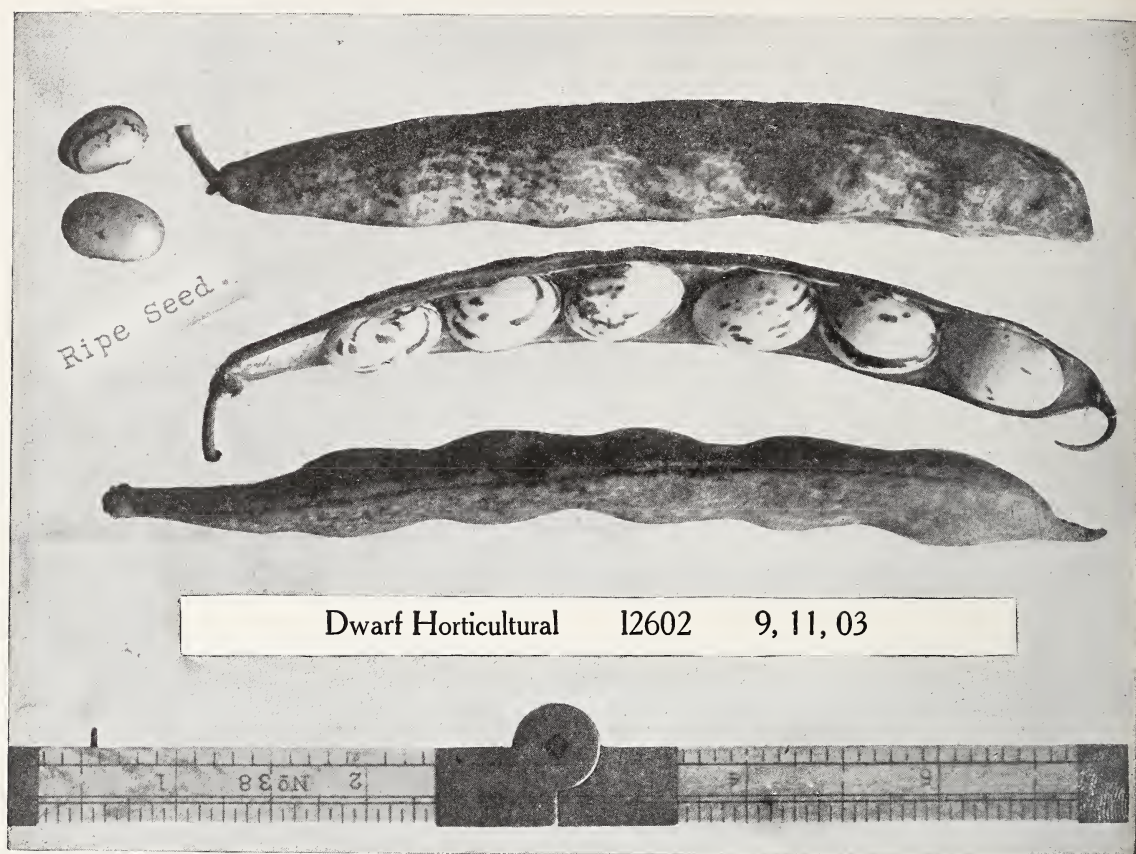
35	65
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Valentine, Extra Early. Round, thick, solid pods; tender, fine flavor


35	60
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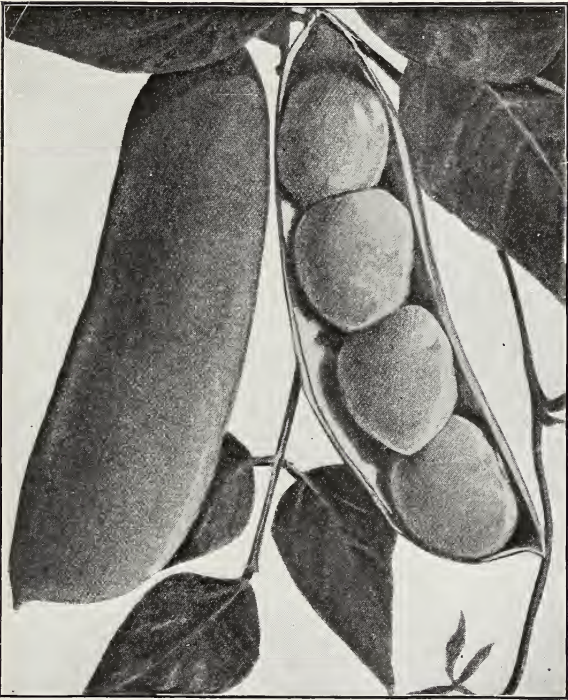
Valentine Black. Long, round, straight, handsome pods; black seed; very early.

35	65
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BEANS—DWARF SHELL VARIETIES

	LB.	2 LBS.
Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural . . .	\$0.35	\$0.60
Horticultural, Dwarf. Productive; finest early shell beans; carmine podded . . .	35	60
FRENCH'S DWARF HORTICULTURAL. A grand shell bean with large green pods, beautifully splashed with red; very prolific and of fine flavor . . .	40	75
Red Kidney. Very productive; green pods; good shell bean . . .	25	40
White Kidney. A superior kind. For baking purposes . . .	25	45
White Marrow. Used generally as a winter bean . . .	25	40
Yellow Eye. A good sort for field culture, used mostly for baking . . .	25	40
Emerson's  Pea. Very small, white variety; early, and very prolific; the most valuable sort for baking purposes in this market . . .	25	40
Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good . . .	35	60



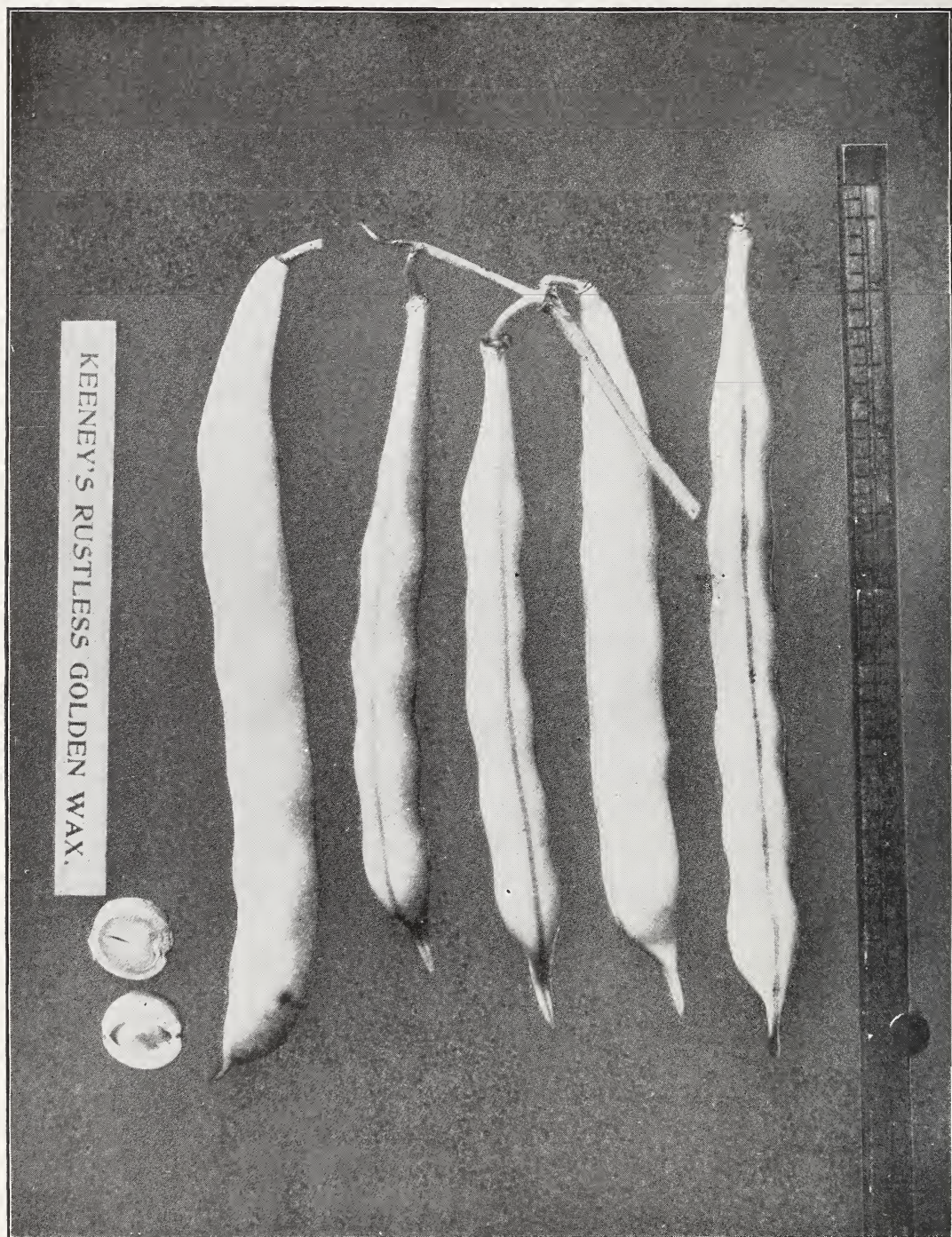
Burpee's Bush Lima Beans

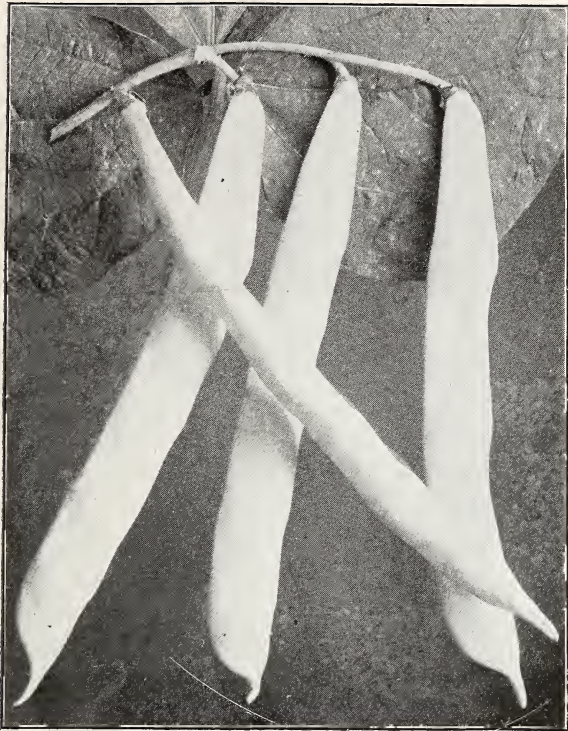
BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH LIMAS

	LB.	2 LBS.
BURPEE'S B U S H LIMA. A genuine Dwarf or Bush Lima Bean; yields an immense number of pods, and is a sure cropper . . .	\$0.45	\$0.85
Dreer's Bush Lima, or Kumerle. An excellent large seeded sort about a week earlier than Burpee's . . .	50	90
Henderson's B u s h Lima. A very dwarf sort and productive . . .	40	75
Fordhook Bush Lima. Pods larger than Dreer's Bush Lima; upright in growth, bearing immense crops . . .	50	90

BEANS—DWARF WAX OR BUTTER VARIETIES

	LB.	2 LBS.
Currie's Rust-Proof (<i>see illustration on next page</i>). Pods long, flat, straight and of a waxy-white color; quality excellent . . .	\$0.35	\$0.60
Challenge Black Wax. A new variety of extra quality and very prolific; yellow pods . . .	35	60
Davis White Wax. An exceedingly hardy, productive, white-seeded, wax-podded sort . . .	40	60





Currie's Rust-Proof Black Wax Beans

BEANS—DWARF WAX OR BUTTER VARIETIES
Continued

	LB.	2 LBS.
EMERSON'S IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX BEAN. Very early with round golden pods	\$0.35	\$0.65
Grenell's Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round golden pods	35	65
Golden - Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat yellow pods of fine appearance	35	65
Golden Wax Keeney's Rustless. A vigorous wax podded variety, wonderfully productive, the pods are thick and meaty, entirely stringless and of fine quality	35	65

Hodson Wax. A new distinct type of a wax bean, being an enormous bearer of long yellow pods, often measuring 7 to 8 inches in length, remarkably free from rust, and of delicious flavor	35	65
Pencil Pod Black Wax. Pods are long, pencil-like, and brittle, enormous cropper	35	65
Prolific Black Wax. Early round podded variety; very productive and of fine flavor	35	65
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust	40	75
Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, flat pods	35	65
Refugee Wax. Extra early; long, round yellow pods, entirely stringless	35	65
Round Pod Kidney Wax. Early; with long productive pods; very meaty and entirely stringless; of delicious flavor	35	65

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING

HARICOTS A RAMES *Frijole de Bejuco* ~~Stangen-~~Bohnen

Culture.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

	LB.	2 LBS.
Black Wax Pole or Indian Chief. A golden yellow, short, flat podded variety; quality excellent	\$0.45	\$0.85
Golden Cluster Wax. A large golden podded variety; early and tender	45	85
Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	40	75
Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	40	75
Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	40	75
King of the Garden Lima. Large pod and bean; productive	40	75
Dreer's Lima. Thick and of fine quality	40	75

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING—Continued

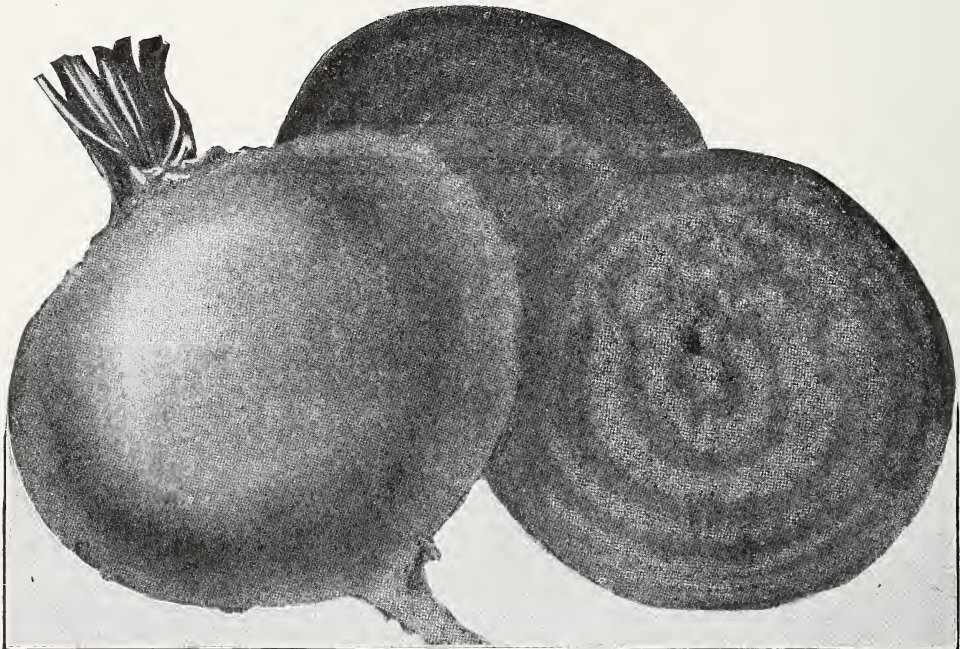
	LB.	2 LBS.
Red Cranberry. Stringless, and one of the best	\$0.40	\$0.75
Brockton. Very productive and of excellent quality	40	75
KING HORTICULTURAL (WORCESTER). A new variety which is in great demand by New England gardeners; both beans and pods much larger than those of the common kind; pods bright carmine; as a shell bean one of the best	40	75
KENTUCKY WONDER, or OLD HOMESTEAD. Pods green, very long; productive. (<i>See cover</i>)	40	75
Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole bean; very ornamental	40	75
White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	40	75
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean	35	65
Lazy Wife. A large green podded pole bean measuring from 4 to 6 inches long, stringless and of fine flavor	35	65
KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. Equal in every respect to the green pod of the same name with long, handsome yellow wax pods	45	85
White Dutch Case Knife. Pods long, green and flat, can be either snapped or shelled	40	75

BEETS

Betterave

Hunkel-Hube

Culture.—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves, or for general crop, sow as soon as the ground will permit, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to three inches in the row. For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June. If possible, always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. A supply may be had for winter use by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand, earth or sods to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One ounce to 50 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds to acre.



Edmands' Blood Turnip Beet

BEETS—Continued

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness, the sort being larger, coarser, lighter colored and nearer round than flat; in fact, it is more like Eclipse than Egyptian. It is one of the best sorts for early planting out of doors, as it reaches a usable size sooner than any other sort, but it is not as well suited for forcing in hotbeds or for transplanting as the Egyptian. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$2.50.

DETROIT DARK RED BLOOD TURNIP BEET. One of the very best sorts not only for the market gardener but for the home gardener. This variety was introduced as an improvement in turnip shape for table use. It has a small, upright growing top, matures early, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone who plants it. It has a dark blood red root; flesh bright red, toned with lighter shade, and very crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$2.50.

Crimson Globe. Fine globular shape; flesh rich, deep crimson; fine quality, very tender and sweet

PKT.

OZ.

LB.

\$0.05

\$0.20

\$2.00

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
EDMANDS' EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality .	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$2.00
Early Blood Turnip. Dark red and fine flavor; productive .	05	20	2.00
Extra Early Dark Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape .	05	20	2.00
Extra Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark red .	05	20	2.00



Crosby's Egyptian Beet

Dewing's Extra Early. Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market	05	15	1.75
Early Bassano. Early; flat, light color	05	15	1.75
Bastian's Early Turnip. One of the earliest; light color	05	15	1.75
SWISS CHARD. Used for greens.	05	20	2.00
Swiss Chard, Lucullus. A new moss curled sort, very large leaves; the midribs forming a good substitute for asparagus	05	20	2.00

BEETS—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Kuntelruhen

Culture.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. fertilizer, 200 lbs. bone flour and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Long Red Mangel Wurzel. A good main crop sort	0.05	\$0.10	\$1.25
Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel. Medium size with small top; flesh deep orange yellow	05	10	1.25
Norbitan Giant. A long red mangel of immense size with small top and neck	05	10	1.25
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet	05	10	1.25
Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Very large selected strain	05	10	1.25
Mammoth Dignity Mangel. Remarkable for the broad shoulder and massive shape of the root. Single roots often attain the weight of thirty-five pounds each, and will yield forty-five tons per acre with good cultivation. The roots are smooth and regular, and of blood-red color	05	10	1.25
Lane's Sugar. For sugar making or stock feeding	05	10	1.25
White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size; and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding	05	10	1.25
Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing beet	05	10	1.25
Giant Intermediate. Heavy cropper, large yellow ovoid roots	05	10	1.25



Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel

BORECOLE OR KALE

Culture.—Sow early in the spring in prepared beds, covering the seeds thinly and evenly; transplant in June, and treat in the same manner as for Cabbage. They are extremely hardy, and will endure quite a low temperature. The Siberian variety is also sown in September for early greens. *One ounce will sow 150 feet drill.*

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Siberian. Sow in the fall for use in the spring	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$1.50
Green Curled Tall Scotch. One of the best varieties for the market. Sow in spring for fall use	05	15	1.50
DWARF GERMAN GREEN CURLED. Very hardy; a standard market sort. Sow same as above	05	15	1.50

BROCCOLI

The Broccoli are closely allied to the Cauliflower family, requiring same cultivation and treatment as Cauliflower.

	PKT.	OZ.
White Cape. Heads medium, compact and creamy white; reliable to head.	\$0.05	\$0.75
Early Purple Cape. Rather hardier sort, with greenish purple heads; good flavor	05	75

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Bearing small sprouts on the side of the main stalks like miniature Cabbages of delicious flavor.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
IMPROVED DWARF GERMAN. Compact heads, very productive, highly recommended	\$0.05	\$0.45	\$5.50

CAULIFLOWER

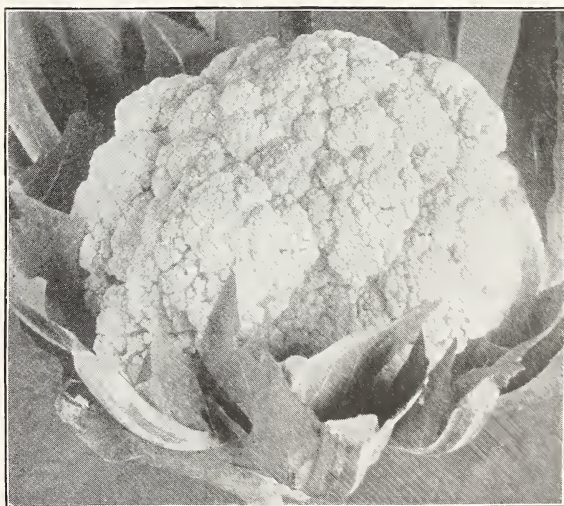
CHOÛFLEUR

Coliflor

Blumen-Kohl

Culture.—Any soil that will grow Cabbage will grow Cauliflower; extra manuring and preparation of the soil will be well repaid. The seeds may be sown in September and the plants wintered over in the same manner as described for early Cabbage. Where this is not practicable it may be had just as well by sowing the seeds in the hotbed in January or February, and transplanting the plants at two or three inches apart in boxes or in the soil of another hotbed until such time as they are safe to be planted in the open ground, which in this latitude is usually from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. If properly hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out too early. For second early and late crop sow at the same date as given in the directions for Cabbage crop. One ounce for 1,000 plants.

	PKT.	OZ.
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. Dwarf and very early; large, compact heads	\$0.05	\$4.50
Danish Giant (Dry Weather). Similar to Dwarf Erfurt, but with heavier foliage; are liable to blight in hot weather	05	4.00
SNOWBALL (Henderson). Very largely grown for an early crop. Of dwarf habit; heads white and solid. Pure stock	05	4.50
Early Paris. Ten days later than the above named. Finest imported seed	05	2.00
Lenormand's Short Stemmed. Late variety, forming splendid large heads of fine quality	05	2.00
VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT. One of the finest fall varieties in cultivation	05	1.00



Cauliflower

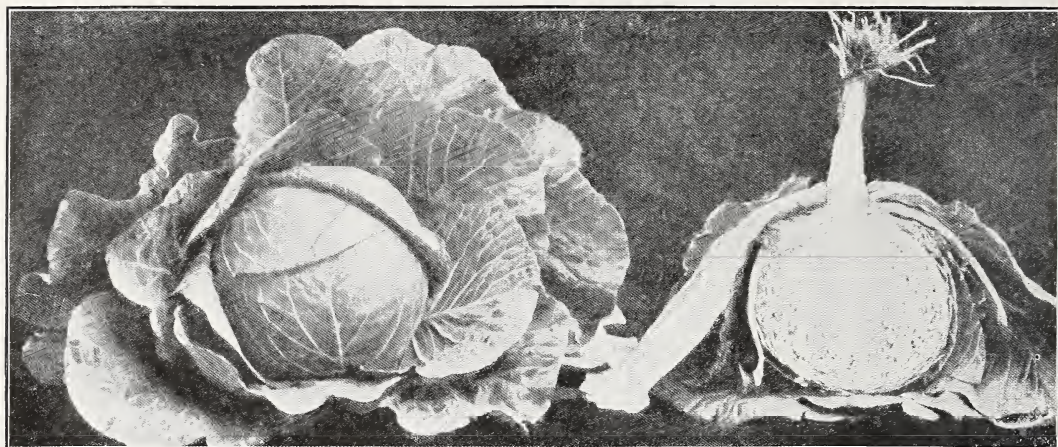
CABBAGE

CHOU

Berza de repollo

Kohl

Culture.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold-frames, where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. One ounce will produce fifteen hundred plants.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

COPENHAGEN MARKET. Early with large round heads, short stems and very solid; leaves of light green

PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
\$0.05	\$0.50	\$1.75

Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early pointed heads

05	40	1.50
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Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early variety; pointed heads

05	40	1.50
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American Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use winter and spring; of delicate flavor

05	40	1.50
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Henderson's Early Summer. A few days later than Wakefield, rather larger, and more globe shaped; much used by market gardeners; stands long in head

05	40	1.50
----	----	------



Stone - Mason Drumhead.

One of the very best for a main crop, and is unequalled for storing for winter use; is grown more extensively around Boston than any other drumhead

05	50	1.75
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Premium Flat Dutch.

A standard variety of late drumhead; much used at the South and West

05	40	1.50
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Early Summer Cabbage

CABBAGE—Continued

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Marblehead Mammoth. The largest variety of drumhead known; needs to be set about four feet apart each way; often grows to weigh sixty pounds per head	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.50
All-Seasons. One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely	05	40	1.50
Fottler's Brunswick Good solid heads, either for second early or late	05	40	1.50
Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	05	40	1.50
Succession. A sure heading, long keeping variety, very similar to All-Seasons. Our seed is from carefully grown selected stock and is the best that can be procured	05	40	1.50
HOLLANDER OR DANISH BALL HEAD. An unsurpassed winter variety, heads round, large, very hard, tender, and fine flavored	05	40	1.50
Red Dutch, or Pickling. Fine, solid, dark red heads	05	40	1.50
Danish Roundhead Cabbage. A late variety, matures earlier than the Danish Ball Head. The heads are round with short stalk, and for solidity is ahead of all others. The interior leaves are pure white, of sweet flavor. A healthy variety and able to resist hot weather and disease	05	40	1.50
Glory of Enkhuizen. Large, early, ball-shaped heads, very solid; of excellent quality	05	40	1.50
Pe Tsai or Chinese	05	40	1.50



Danish Roundhead Cabbage

CELERY

CELERI Apio Cellerie

Culture.—Sow the seed in a light, rich dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plant good. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three, or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. The beds should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
BOSTON MARKET. The dwarf, branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. It is unequalled by any other sort, being solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. Its compact, dwarf habit allows closer planting, and requires less earthing-up than the taller sorts	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.50
Henderson's White Plume. The stock and portions of the inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid and of a pleasing, nutty flavor, while its white, feather-like foliage places it ahead of all others as a table ornament	05	40	1.50

CELERY—Continued

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. A new dwarf variety of great merit; of quick growth and very early; beautiful golden yellow; solid and of excellent flavor

PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
\$0.05	\$0.75	\$2.50



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

Giant Pascal.

A large fall or winter variety of fine nutty flavor, free from bitter taste

05	30	1.00
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Celery Seed for Flavoring.

Used in flavoring pickles, soups, etc.

10	35
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Celeriac, or Turnip - Rooted.

The round, solid roots of this variety are used for salads

05	30	1.00
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CARDOON

Large Solid.

Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines

05	25	75
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CHERVIL

Curled Chervil.

Largely used in soups and salads

05	25	75
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CHICORY

Large - Rooted

Chicory. Leaves when blanched are esteemed as an excellent salad

05	25	75
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CARROT

CAROTTE Zannahoria Möhre

Culture.—Sow for early forcing, as early as the ground can be worked; or, for the late crop, until latter part of July. For main crop sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



Improved Long Orange Improved Danvers Half Long

Chantenay

Oxheart or Guerande

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
\$0.05	\$0.25	\$3.00
05	15	2.00
05	15	2.00
05	20	2.00
05	15	2.00
05	10	1.25
05	20	2.00

Extra Early French Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames
EARLY SCARLET HORN. Very thick roots; one of the best early sorts
Oxheart, or Guerande. A most excellent sort
IMPROVED HALF-LONG DANVERS. Thick; of good quality, and exceedingly productive
Improved Long Orange. Best for stock feeding.
Large White Belgian. Very productive; used largely for stock
Chantenay. A type of Danvers Half-Long, but earlier and smaller

CORN—SWEET OR SUGAR

MAIS

Maiz

Maïs

Culture.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems, break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

	LB..	2 LBS.
Premo. One of the earliest. Sweet	\$0.25	\$0.45
Peep o' Day. Very early, of good size and quality, the kernels being a nice white color	25	40
Pocahontas. As early as the Cory, with ears of double the size; very sweet; of delicious flavor	25	45
Burbank's Early Maine. Early. As early as the Cory; large and pure white	25	45
Extra Early Red Cory. A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market	25	45
Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	25	45
Perry's Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	25	45
Early Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality	25	45
EMERSON'S MAMMOTH FIRST CROP—(New). The earliest of all sugar corn; ears double the size of Cory; cob and grain pure white, quality rich and sugary; the best early white corn grown	25	45
Extra Early White Cory. An excellent early variety; as early as the Red Cory. Grain and cob pure white	25	45
Golden Orange. Early, larger ears than Golden Bantam, bright yellow color of excellent flavor	30	50
Golden Bantam. Very hardy, can be planted earlier than any other sweet corn. Especially adapted to the cool summers of New England. Ears from 5 to 6 inches in length, of a bright golden yellow color, and very rich flavor	30	50
Mammoth White Cory. This having the earliness of the Original Cory with the great advantage of being larger in both ear and kernel, makes it one of the best of our early sweet corns	25	45
Quincy Market. Earlier than the Crosby, but larger, very sweet, twelve-rowed	30	50
EMERSON'S EARLY GOLDEN SUNRISE. In our estimation the best yellow sweet corn ever catalogued, as early as the Golden Bantam, with ears of almost double the size. Very prolific, of delicious flavor	30	50

CORN—Continued

MEDIUM EARLIES

	LB.	2 LBS.
Squantum or Potter's Excelsior. Good size, and a most excellent table sort	\$0.25	\$0.45
Moore's Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	25	45
Early Evergreen. A new strain of the Stowell Evergreen, being about eight days earlier	25	45
Black Mexican. Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black.	25	45

GENERAL CROP



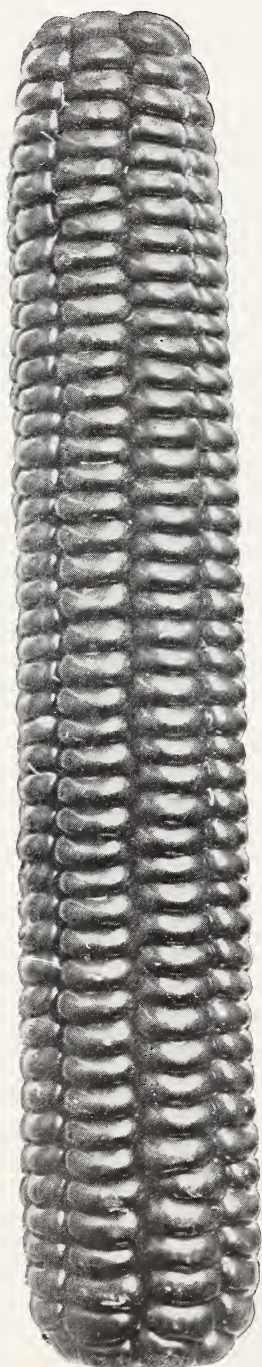
Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

	LB.	2 LBS.
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Remains green a long time and is highly prized	25	45
Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet; of especially excellent quality	25	45
Egyptian. Large and of superior quality.	25	45
Washington or Bear's Foot. A late sweet variety, with ears spread out at tip	25	45
Country Gentleman. This late or Maine crop variety is the result of a cross of the Ne Plus Ultra with the Stowell Evergreen.	25	45

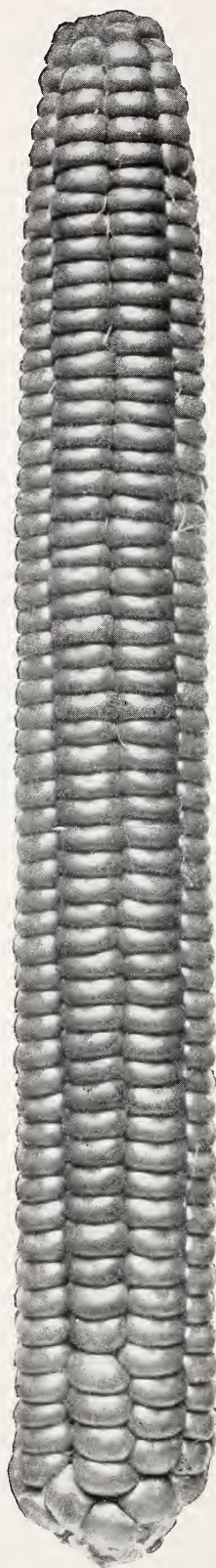
EARS OF ANY OF THE ABOVE PER EAR, MARKET PRICE.

CORN—FIELD CORN

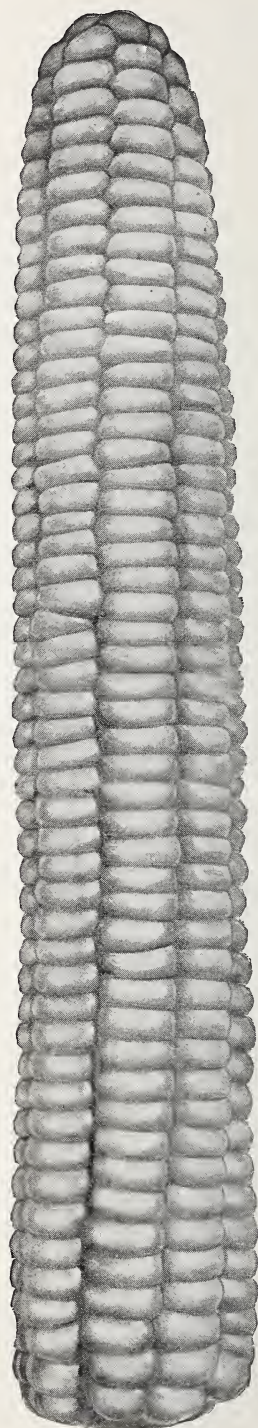
	LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
Emerson's Early Wonder. Superior to the Early Canada. Early eight-rowed, handsome ears of good size, never fails to ripen. New England grown	\$0.12	\$0.22	\$1.40
Improved Early Canada Yellow Flint. Eight-rowed; early, very handsome yellow ears; never fails to ripen before frost	12	22	1.40
Angel-of-Midnight. Extra early; eight-rowed, yellow field corn; ears 10 to 14 inches long; remarkably productive	12	22	1.40
Longfellow Yellow Flint. Beautiful long ears with small cob; very productive.	12	22	1.40



Early Canada Yellow Flint
Page Twenty



Longfellow Yellow Flint



Sanford White Flint

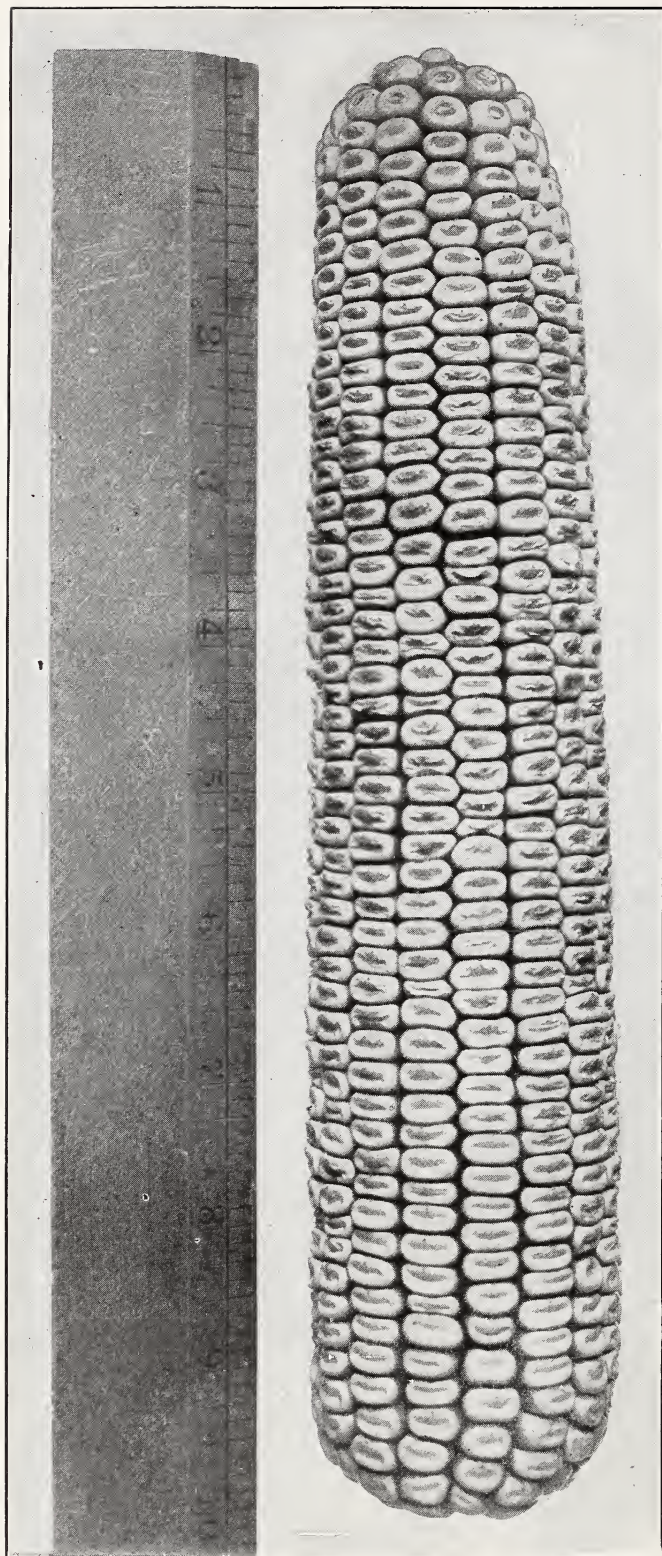
CORN—FIELD CORN—Continued

	LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
Early Sanford White Flint. Used largely for ensilage purposes, the best of its kind known	\$0.12	\$0.22	\$1.40
Compton's Early. Earliest yellow Flint corn, maturing in 75 to 85 days	12	22	1.40
Pride of the North. An excellent variety for short, cool seasons; ears from 8 to 10 inches long and from 14 to 16 rowed	12	22	1.25
Early Huron Dent. The earliest Dent corn in cultivation, as early as any Flint. Ears of perfect shape and very handsome; is a strong grower, and yields heavy	12	22	1.25
Mastodon Early Dent. Descriptive of this corn we quote the following: "I claim that it is the largest-eared early Dent Corn ever seen in this section of the country, and the largest grain of any early Dent Corn. It grows strong, rank, quick, and makes the finest appearing shelled corn of them all, being purely Dent, of two shades of white and yellow. To convince your customers that it will ripen with them, just say that it was grown within eight miles of Lake Erie."	12	22	1.25
Improved Pedigree Leaming Dent. An early, very heavy, long-eared corn maturing in 100-120 days. Stalks medium tall with a large amount of foliage, as an Ensilage Corn one of the best	12	22	1.25
White Dent. A mammoth growing corn of great height, with very large leaves. Superior to the Southern White in every respect	12	22	1.25

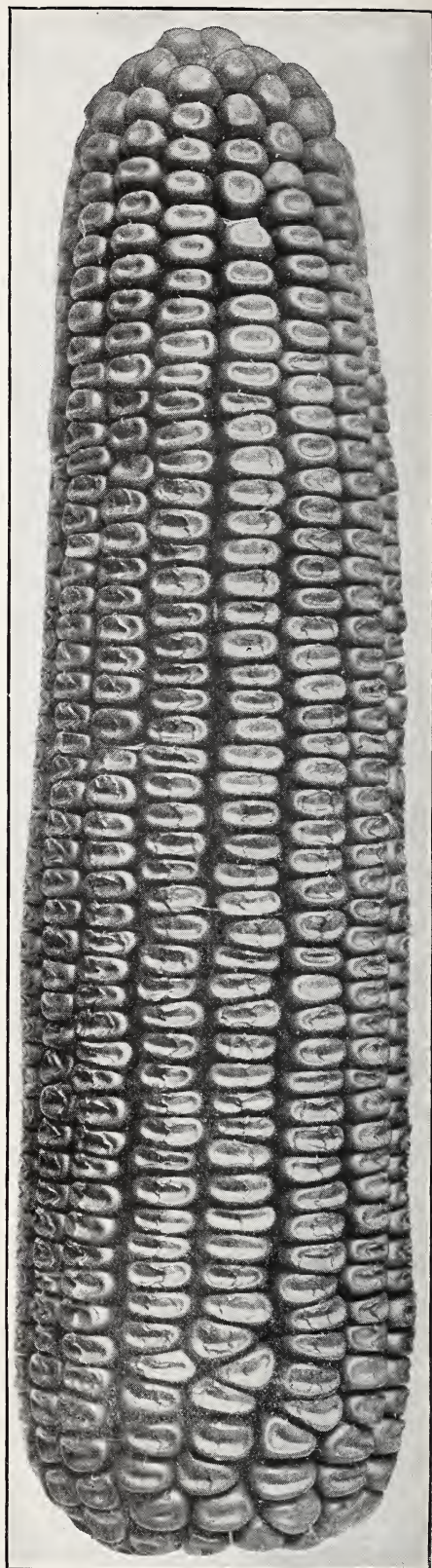
CORN—POP CORN

Market Price

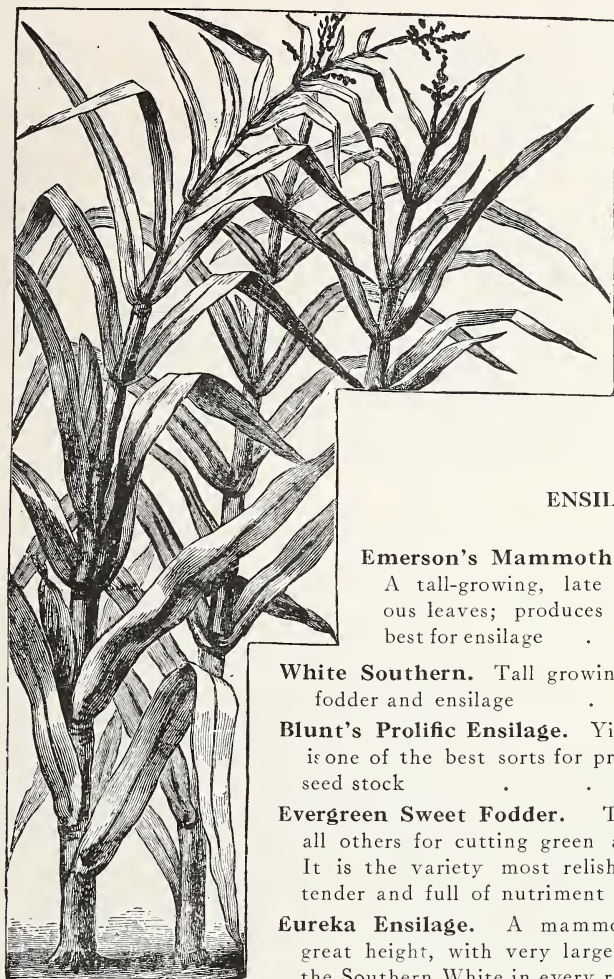
	LB.	2 LBS.
Queen's Golden Pop Corn. One of the best and most prolific varieties grown; its quality and handsome appearance, when popped, are very noticeable. Pops perfectly white		
Common White.		
White Rice. Ears short, kernel long pointed, white		



Eureka White Dent Corn



Pedigree Leaming Dent



ENSILAGE IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT

CORN

ENSILAGE AND FODDER

Emerson's Mammoth Red Cob Ensilage.

A tall-growing, late variety, with numerous leaves; produces immense crops, the best for ensilage

LB. 2 LBS. 14 LBS.

\$0.12 \$0.20 \$1.25

White Southern. Tall growing, late sort; used for fodder and ensilage

12 20 1.25

Blunt's Prolific Ensilage. Yields enormously, and is one of the best sorts for preserving in silos; fine seed stock

12 20 1.25

Evergreen Sweet Fodder. This variety surpasses all others for cutting green and feeding to stock. It is the variety most relished by stock, and is tender and full of nutriment

20 35 2.00

Eureka Ensilage. A mammoth growing corn of great height, with very large leaves. Superior to the Southern White in every respect

15 25 1.50

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS

Broad-Leaved (Large-seeded). A delicious salad, used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, and is also cooked and used like spinach

PKT. OZ. LB.
\$0.05 \$0.25 \$3.50

CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS

Plant on rich soil, finely pulverized, in drills six or eight inches apart. That grown in the cool of the season is of the best quality. To be used as salad before the flowers appear.

Extra Curled. Fine pungent flavor. As the plants run quickly to seed sow every two weeks

PKT. OZ. LB.
\$0.05 \$0.15 \$1.00

Water Cress. Hardy aquatic perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds

05 70

CUCUMBER

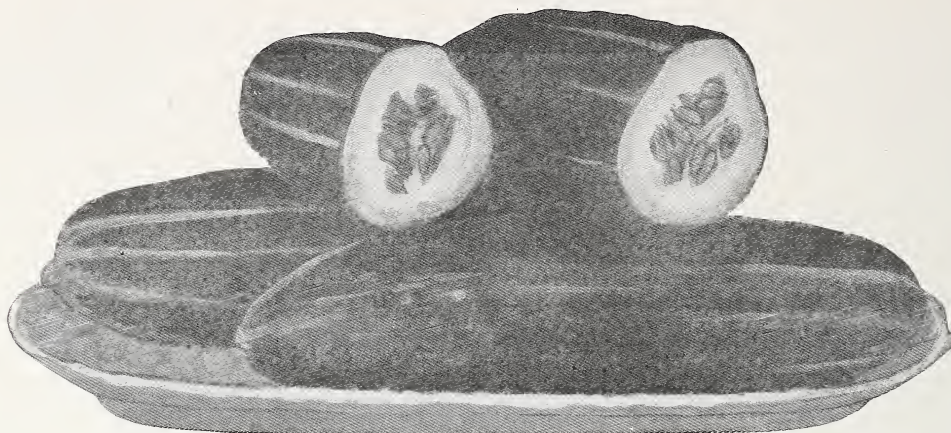
CONCOMBRE

Cohombro

Ourke

Culture.—Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam. They should not be planted in the open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather, in the vicinity of Boston about the middle of May. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil of each a shovelful of well rotted manure. When all danger from insects is passed, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness. One ounce for 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills for an acre.

CUCUMBERS—Continued



Improved White Spine Cucumber

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Boston Pickling. A favorite pickling sort, of fine quality . . .	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$1.50
Cumberland. Of the White Spine type, a strong and vigorous grower . . .	05	15	1.50
Early Russian. Very early; short; is a valuable variety for small pickles . . .	05	15	1.50
Early Frame. Medium size; excellent for pickles when young . . .	05	15	1.50
Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive . . .	05	15	1.50
Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific . . .	05	15	1.50
Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use . . .	05	20	1.75



Davis Perfect Cucumbers

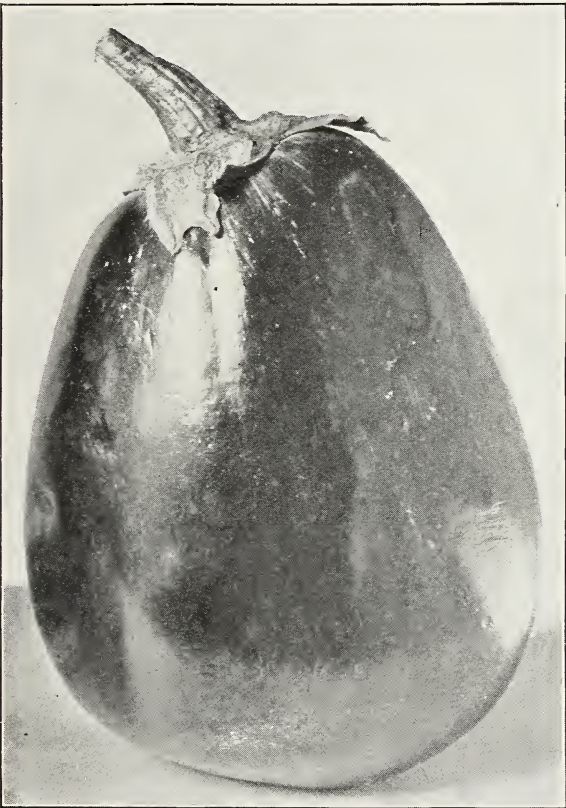
Green Prolific. One of the best for pickling; dark green; very productive, and of uniform small size . . .	05	15	1.50
Japanese Climbing. Can be trained upon a trellis or poles. The flesh is pure, white, crisp . . .	05	20	2.00
Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles . . .	05	20	2.00
Nichols' Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort . . .	05	15	1.50
Small Gherkin. Very small, burr; used for pickles . . .	05	25	3.00
Improved White Spine. Well flavored and of medium size . . .	05	20	2.00
Arlington White Spine. A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles . . .	05	20	2.00
DAVIS PERFECT. Fruit of a dark green color, very handsome; a fine forcing variety, very crisp and tender, an excellent cropper . . .	05	20	2.00

DANDELION

PISSENLIT *Amargon* *Bardeblut*

Culture.—The Dandelion is a hardy, perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which makes them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: \wedge . This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough. One ounce, 50 feet of drill.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
IMPROVED FRENCH THICK-LEAVED. Large leaved variety, upright in growth			
American Improved	\$0.05	\$1.00	\$14.00
		05	1.00 14.00



Improved New York Eggplant

EGGPLANT

Plant the seed in March in a hotbed; or for family use, in flower pots in a warm window. Transplant in open ground after weather has become warm and settled, in rows two feet apart each way. They require a rich soil and as favorable a location for warmth as the garden will afford. One ounce to fifteen hundred plants.

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality for the table	\$0.05	\$0.75	\$2.50

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE.			
The best; large and of fine quality; of deep purple color, fine keeper	05	75	2.50

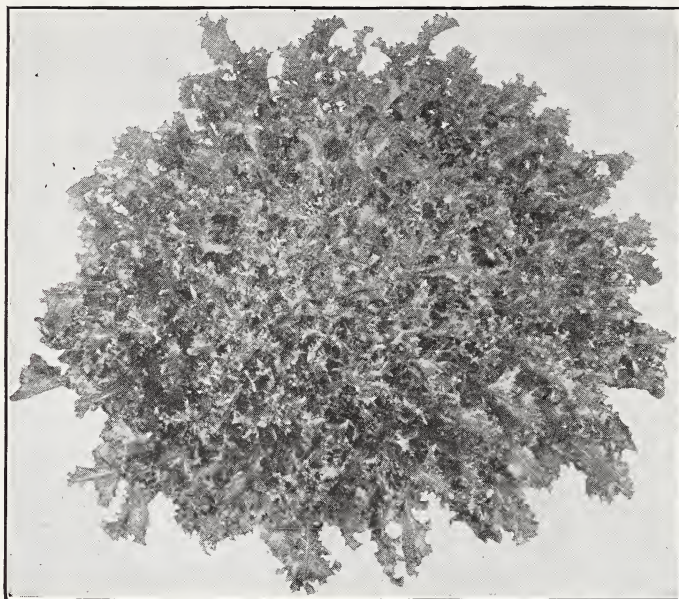
Black Pekin. Fruit blackish purple; dark foliage	05	75	2.50
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ENDIVE

For early use sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin plants to six to eight inches in a row. Any common garden soil will do; but a rather moist situation is preferable. To blanch the leaves gather them carefully together when perfectly dry, and tie with matting or any soft fibrous material. Another method is to invert flower pots over the plants. The leaves are very highly esteemed for use as salads. One ounce for three thousand plants.

ENDIVE—Continued

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Green Curled. Very hardy; leaves dark green, tender and crisp . . .	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75
White Curled. Leaves pale green; should be used when young . . .	05	25	75
BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN. Chiefly use in soups and stews; requires to be tied up for blanching . . .	05	25	75



Green Curled Endive

KOHL-RABI

An intermediate vegetable between the Cabbage and Turnip. Sow in April, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out or transplant in rows eight inches apart. When three to four inches in diameter they are fit to eat. For late use, sow in June and July.

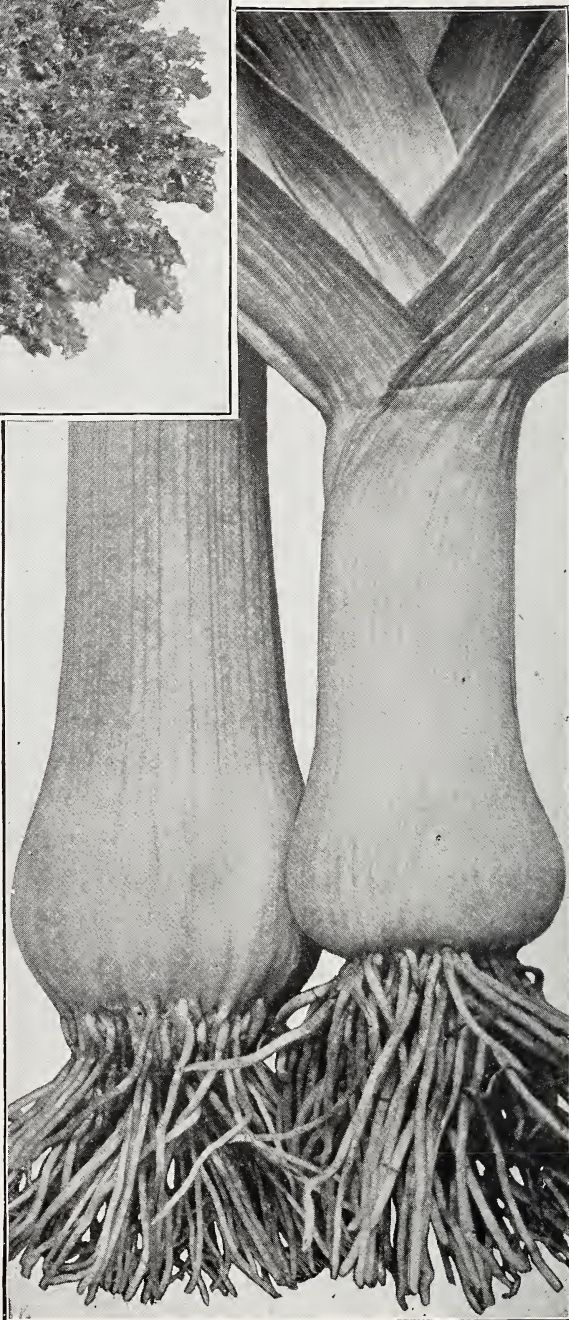
	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Flesh white and tender; the best market sort; excellent for table use. . .	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$1.00

Early Purple Vienna. Differs from the above in color, being of a bluish purple . . .	05	30	1.00
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LEEK

Generally considered superior to the onion for soups, hardy and easily cultivated.

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. A favorite market variety . . .	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$1.00

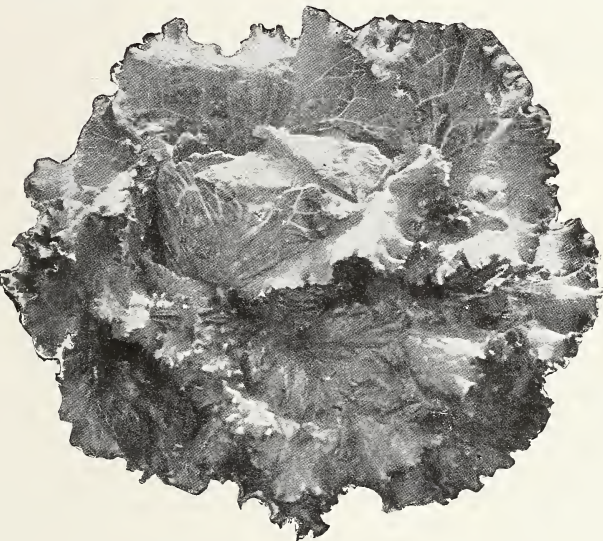


Leek

LETTUCE

Culture.—For main early crop, seed may be sown in the open ground in the middle of September, and transplanted to cold frames as soon as large enough to handle, being wintered over the same as early Cabbage. In dry, well-sheltered spots, by covering with leaves or litter late in the season. Lettuce plant may be saved over the winter without glass covering in southern parts of the country without difficulty. The plants for setting out in spring are also sown in cold frames in March, and in hotbeds in February, and by careful covering up at night make fine plants by April. But for ordinary private use in the summer months, the simplest way is to sow it thinly in rows one foot apart and thin out the plants so that they will stand one foot apart. This is easier than transplanting the plants sown every two or three weeks from middle of April to middle of August. Lettuce may be had in perfection the whole season.

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
All-the-Year-Round. A very hardy compact cabbage-lettuce with close heads	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50
Boston Fine Curled. Very early; leaves beautifully curled	05	15	50
Big Boston. Large heading variety, very hardy	05	15	50
Deacon. Large compact heads, very tender	05	15	50
Denver Market. Large headed crumpled leaved variety	05	15	50
Defiance. Large heads; solid and crisp; endures summer heat well	05	15	50



Improved Hanson Head Lettuce

Hanson. Heads large and solid; tender; stands summer heat well

05	20	60
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Early Curled Simpson. Heads loose; very tender; excellent for first crop

05	15	50
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Early Curled Si-lesia. Early, large, green fringed leaves

05	15	50
----	----	----

Prize Head. Large loose heads, tinged with brown

05	15	50
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	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Salamander. Fine compact heads, which resist summer heat admirably.	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60

Grand Rapids Forcing. Matures quickly; heads large size, good flavor.	05	20	60
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MAY KING. Very hardy; fine heads, of good quality. The outer leaves are yellowish-green, tinged with brown, while inside is rich golden yellow	05	35	1.00
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Prize Head Lettuce

LETTUCE—Continued



Black Seeded Tennisball

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
White-Seeded Tennisball. —(Forcing Stock). Forms fine, perfect heads very crisp and tender .	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75
BLACK - SEEDED TENNISBALL. One of the best head varieties for open-air culture; crisp and tender .	05	25	75
Black Seeded Simpson. A superior variety, large, light colored heads, leaves crumpled .	05	15	50
Paris White Cos. One of the finest varieties for summer use; the long narrow leaves should be tied up for a few days to facilitate blanching .	05	25	75

MARTYNIA

Culture.—Sow in May in the open ground, 3 feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. These varieties are productive and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

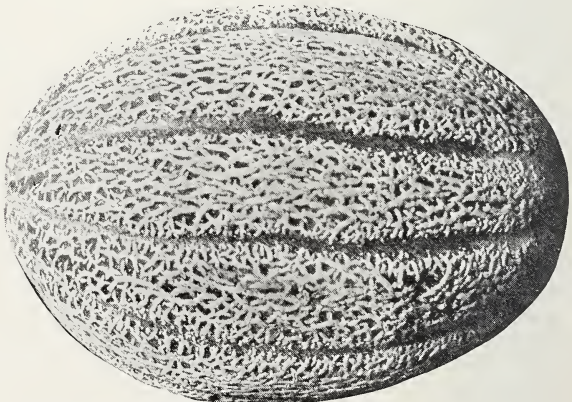
Martynia Proboscidea. The green seed-pods make excellent pickles .	PKT.	OZ.
	\$0.05	\$0.45

MUSKMELON

MELON MUSCADE *Melon Muscatel* Cantalupen

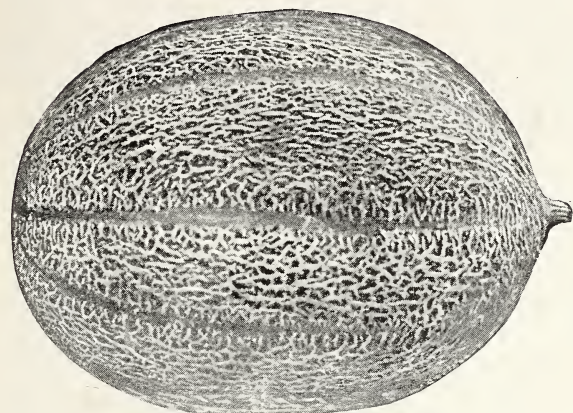
Culture.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds in a hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand-frames or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Muskmelons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor. One ounce to 75 hills, 2 pounds to an acre.

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Christiana. One of the finest orange sorts; round; very sweet .	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40
EMERALD GEM. Small, extra early; smooth ribbed, dark green skin and orange flesh .	05	20	75
Hackensack. Large, round, and of good quality; a popular variety .	05	15	40
Hackensack, Extra Early. Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack .	05	15	40
Long Yellow Cantaloupe. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the North	05	15	40



Emerald Gem Muskmelon

MUSKMELONS—Continued



Osage or Miller's Cream Muskmelon

Miller's Cream Nutmeg Melon.

The finest flavored melon in cultivation, and the best melon grown for the market gardener. The flesh is of a rich salmon color . . .

PKT. OZ. ¼ LB.

\$0.05 \$0.20 \$0.75

Osage. Green fleshed; very sweet; early and prolific; one of the best . . .

05 20 75

Paul Rose. A fine netted melon, oval; salmon meated; good shipper . . .

05 20 75

ROCKY FORD, or IMPROVED NETTED GEM.

Oval; one of the best early; green flesh . . .

05 20 75

Skillman's Netted.

Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet . . .

PKT. OZ. ¼ LB.

\$0.05 \$0.20 \$0.65

Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop . . .

05 20 65

The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality . . .

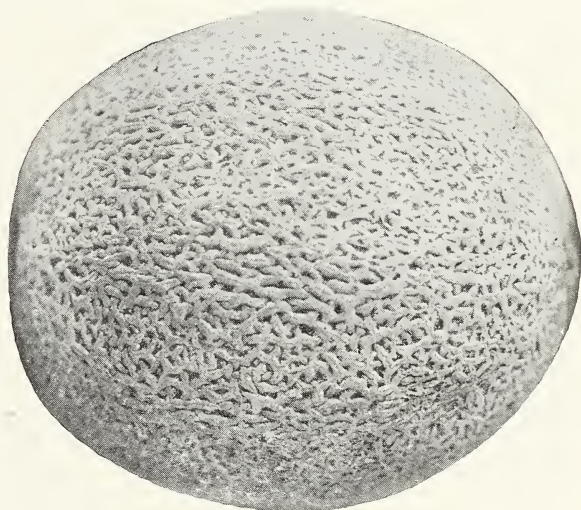
05 20 75

White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin . . .

05 20 75

Bunell's Gem. Uniform in size with thick yellow flesh . . .

05 20 75



Rocky Ford Melon

WATERMELONS

MELON D'EAU

Zandia

Wasser-Melone

Culture.—Treat the same as Muskmelon, except that they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety. One ounce to 25 hills.

Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early . . .

PKT. OZ. ¼ LB.

\$0.05 \$0.15 \$0.50

COLE'S EARLY. Medium size, red flesh, green skin . . .

05 15 50

Cuban Queen. A large mottled-green, round variety; red fleshed, solid; fine quality . . .

05 15 50

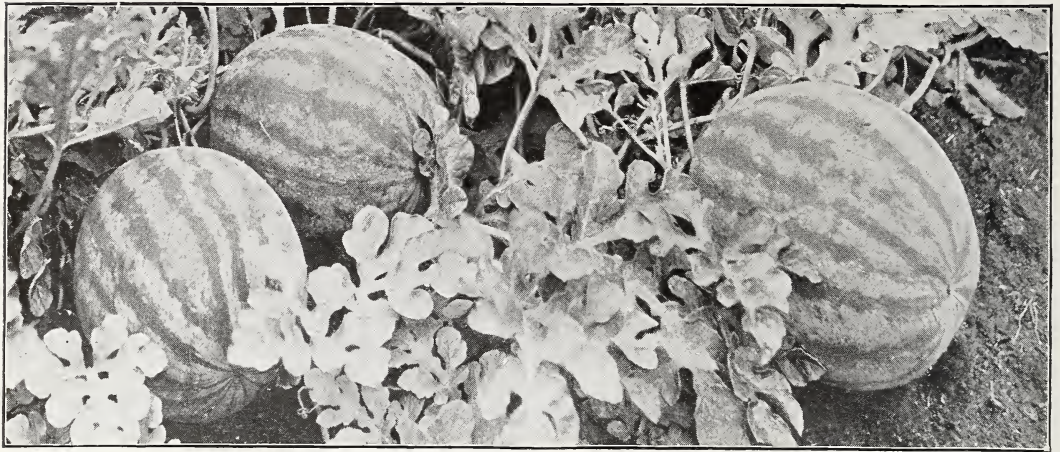
Citron. Round and handsome, for preserving; red seed . . .

05 15 50

KLECKLEY SWEET. Fine grained, large fruit, of excellent flavor . . .

05 15 50

WATERMELONS—Continued



Watermelons

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Hungarian Honey. One of the best and earliest for northern climates	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50
Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper	05	15	50
Kentucky Wonder. Oblong in shape, skin dark green, flesh a beautiful scarlet color; crisp, rich and sugary flavor; always firm, very solid, and never mealy; average weight of forty to sixty pounds	05	15	50
Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh	05	10	35
Phinney's Early. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	05	10	35
Peerless or Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	05	15	50
Sweet Heart. Very early; one of the best	05	15	50
Vick's Early. Very early; long, smooth, with bright pink flesh; fine flavor	05	15	50

MUSTARD

For early salad, sow thickly on a gentle hotbed in February and March, and for general crop, at intervals during spring, on very fine soil, in rows six inches apart; it should be cut when about one inch high.

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Black. The seeds form the mustard of commerce	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.50
White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	15	40

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms can be successfully and profitably grown during the winter and spring months on greenhouse benches among other plants, in frames, under greenhouse benches, as well as in the open fields or in cellars or outhouses. They are the most profitable crop for the outlay that can be grown, the American market being the best in the world for this delicious and healthful food.

Mushroom Spawn, English. Best mill rack. This quality can always be relied on	Market Price
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OKRA OR GUMBO

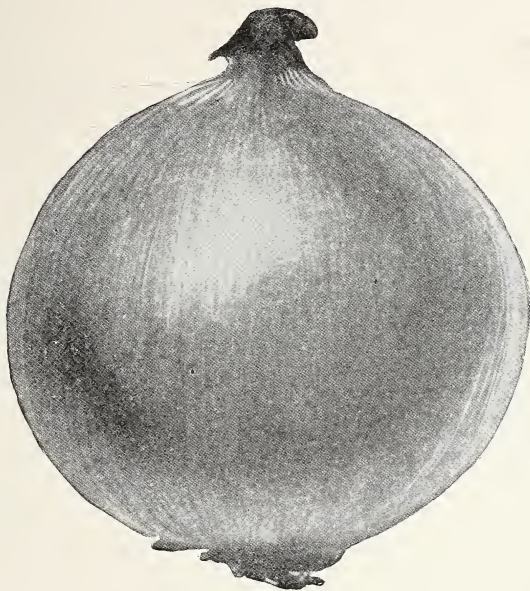
One of the most wholesome vegetables. The pods, when young, of themselves make a fine soup or may be used with other vegetables. They are also pickled. After ground is warm and dry, plant seed thickly in drills 3 feet apart, thinning the young plants to 1 foot apart.

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Dwarf Green. Productive and excellent	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50
Tall Green. Later than the Dwarf	05	15	25

ONION

OIGNON Cebolla Zwiebel

Culture.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. Five to six pounds to the acre.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Yellow Cracket. Extra			
early, flat variety .	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.25

Southport Yellow Globe Onion. Similar to the Danvers Yellow Globe excepting much larger in size. Very desirable	05	30	1.00
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Early Red Globe. Earliest of the Red Onions. Good size, mild flavor .	05	45	1.65
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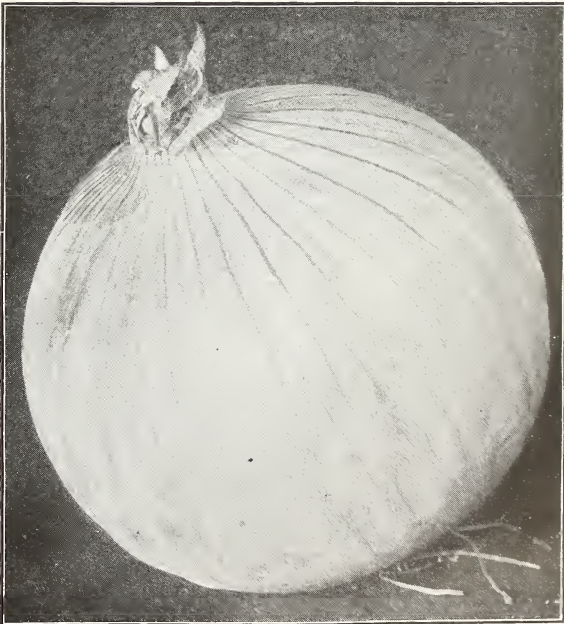
Early Large Red Wethersfield. The best for general crop; flat in shape .	05	35	1.25
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	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Extra Early Red Flat. Early close grained and a good keeper .	\$0.05	\$0.35	\$1.25

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. An early round variety very small neck, large yielder, and good keeper; mild in flavor, and uniform in size .	05	30	1.00
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Southport White Globe. Large globe shaped; of mild flavor, and a good keeper .	05	50	1.75
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White Portugal, or Silver Skin. A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, very desirable for family use; highly esteemed for pickling when young .	05	45	1.65
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Southport White Globe

ONIONS—Continued

New Queen. A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth; particularly valuable for pickles

PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
\$0.05	\$0.50	\$1.75

Mammoth Silver King. The largest onion in cultivation. So sweet and tender is the flesh, that it can be eaten raw like an apple; the skin is a beautiful silvery white; the flesh is snow white

05	50	1.75
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Southport Red Globe Onion

The Prize - taker.

The American grown Prize-taker Onion grows uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of bright straw color; it is of immense size, measuring from twelve to eighteen inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from four to five and a half pounds each. It ripens up hard and fine, and presents the handsomest possible appearance, the flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor

05	50	1.75
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Yellow Danvers. Similar to Yellow Globe Danvers, but being flat instead of round, early, a good yielder, light yellow skin with fine grained mild white flesh

05	30	1.00
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PARSLEY

PERSIL

Perijil

Petersilie

Culture.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. Ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Champion

PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
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Moss.

An English variety; very fine, mossy curled

\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
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Fern Leaved.

Very ornamental, mossy curled sort for table decoration

05	20	60
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DOUBLE CURLED.

Fine dwarf crimp leaves

05	20	60
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Moss Curled Parsley

ONION SETS

Culture.—Onion Sets should be planted near the surface as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They produce a very early and profitable crop.



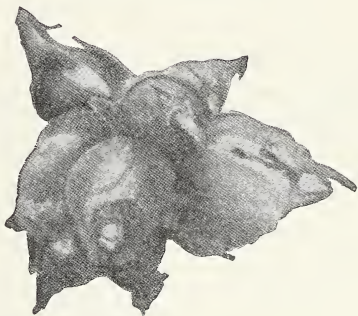
Red, White and Yellow Bottom Onion Sets



Top Onion Sets



Yellow Multiplier Onion Sets



Egyptian or Perennial Onion Sets

Top Onion Sets	} MARKET PRICE
Red Onion Sets	
Yellow Onion Sets	
White Onion Sets	
Potato Onion Sets	
Shallots	

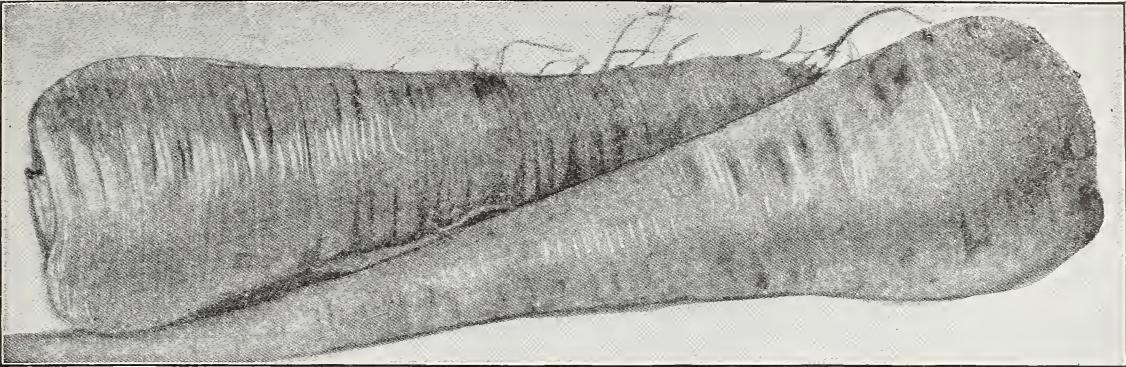


PREMIUM GEMS

PARSNIP

PONAIIS Chirijia Pastinake

Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds. One ounce to 200 feet of drill, 5 pounds to one acre.

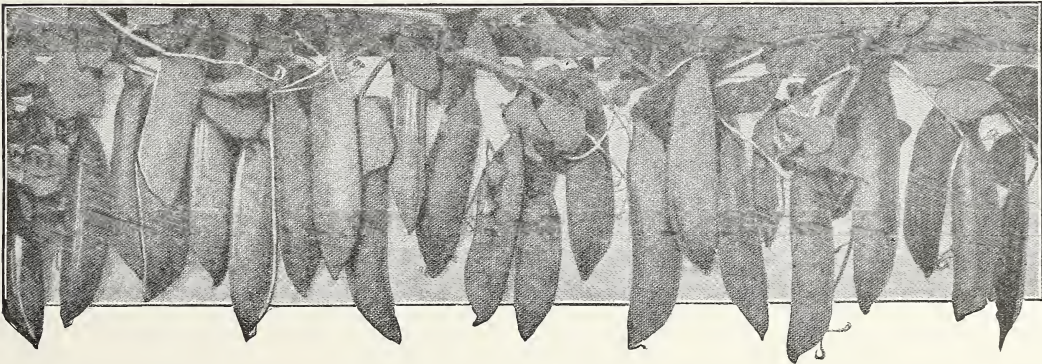


Hollow Crown Parsnips

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Maltese. The finest variety; of excellent flavor; smooth, fine grained.	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$1.50
Student. An improved English sort; suitable for shallower soils	05	20	1.50
HOLLOW CROWN. One of the best grown for table or stock	05	20	1.50
Long, Smooth White. The variety most in use; straight, smooth and handsome	05	20	1.50

PEAS

POIS Chicharos o Guisantes Erbsen



Culture.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not overrich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the Maud S. Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus Pisi*). This



PEAS—Continued

insect is a native of this country, but is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvae, as soon as hatched make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble. One quart to 100 feet of drill, 2 or 3 bushels to the acre.

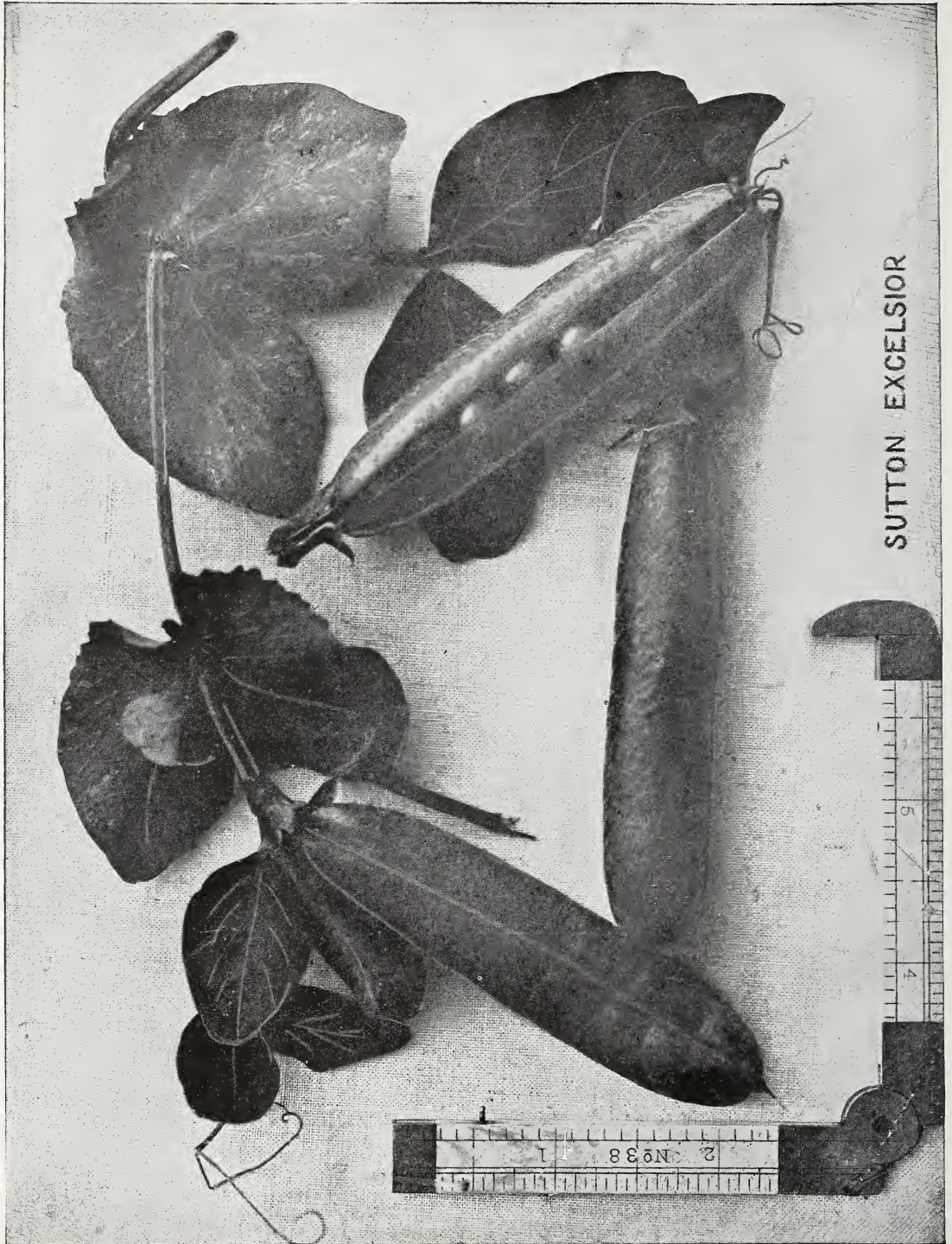
EXTRA EARLY

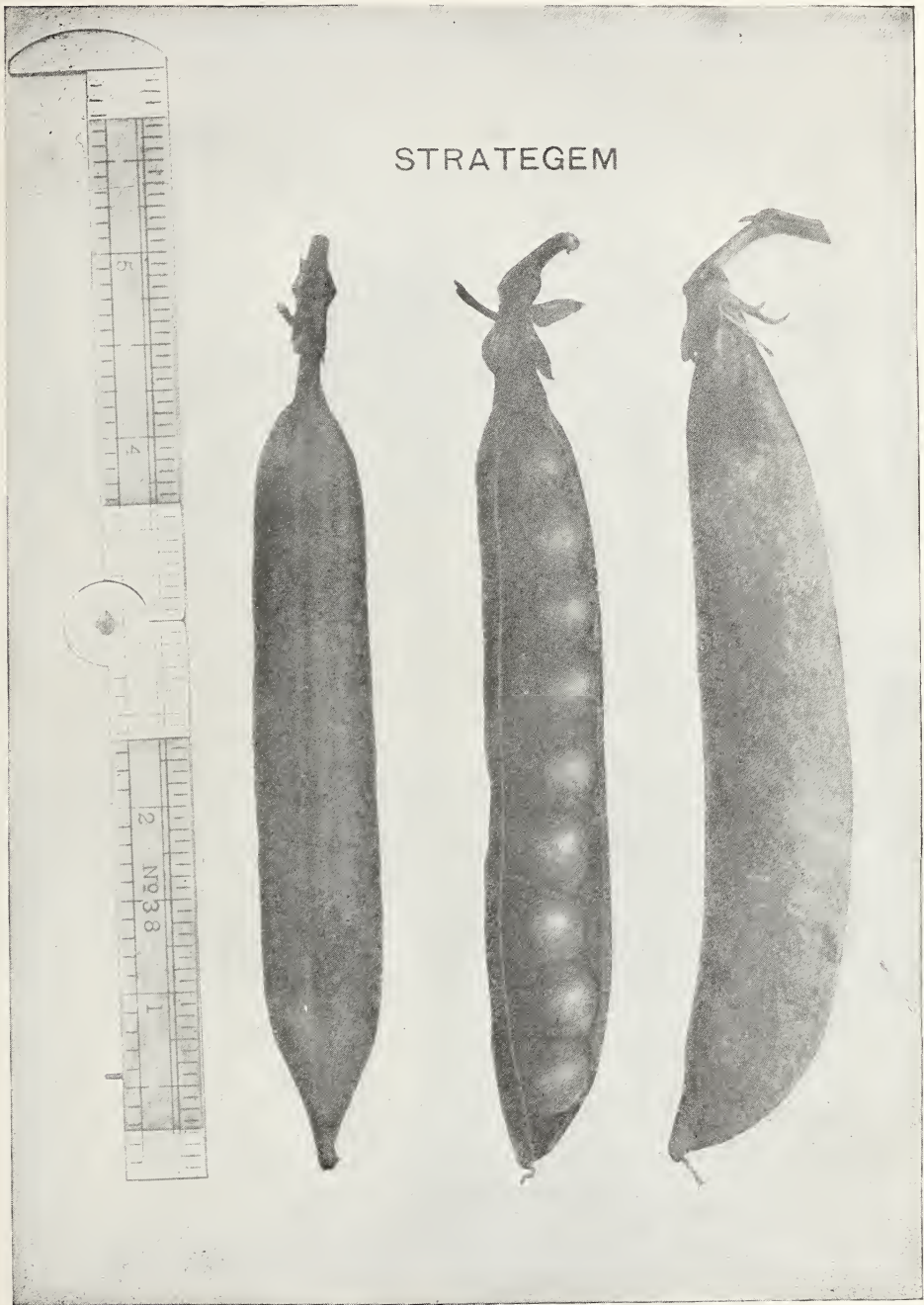
	LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
Alaska. One of the very earliest blue peas; very productive. Height 2½ feet .	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$4.50*
American Wonder. A remarkable variety of the finest quality; wonderfully productive and of dwarf habit, scarcely exceeding 12 inches in height. .	50	90	5.50
Daniel O'Rourke. A favorite extra early variety. Height 2½ feet .	40	75	4.50*
GRADUS. The largest podded first early wrinkled pea. The pods are almost as large as those of Telephone, and are fit to pick about two days later than Alaska. Height 36 inches .	60	1.15	6.25
Nott's Excelsior. Robust and vigorous in growth. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific, with larger pods with more peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. Seed green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder. Height 14 inches .	50	90	5.60
Premium Gem. A very fine dwarf pea of the Little Gem Type, on which it is a great improvement. Height 14 inches .	50	90	5.60
Richard Seddon. One of the best dwarf, early peas, 18-20 inches high, 7-9 peas in pod .	50	90	5.60
LITTLE MARVEL. A remarkable, choice, early, wrinkled pea; height, 15 inches. Superior to Nott's Excelsior. Pods blunt end .	60	1.15	6.25

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR. A great improvement on the Nott's Excelsior, earlier, pods and peas larger, growing about the same height but giving a much larger yield, a very profitable pea to raise (<i>see page 38</i>). Height 15 inches .	60	1.15	6.25
Thos. Laxton. The only rival to the famous Gradus,—as a long podded, extreme early wrinkled pea,—and in some respects even better. Height 36 inches .	60	1.15	6.25
Sherwood. Six days later than Richard Seddon, 20 inches high, pods as long as Gradus; green and very sweet .	60	1.15	6.25
Laxtonian. An excellent early wrinkled pea of dark green color, very robust in habit, with well filled pods of large peas. .	60	1.15	6.25

MEDIUM EARLY

	LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
ALDERMAN. A large podded Pea of delicious flavor. Height 4 feet .	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$5.60
Advancer, McLean's. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea; pods long and uniform, maturing well together; a green wrinkled marrow. Our stock of Advancers cannot be excelled for purity. Height 2 feet .	40	75	5.00
Bliss' Everbearing. A favorite for general use; branches considerably if not too thickly planted; large well-filled pods. Height 30 inches .	40	75	5.00
Carter's Daisy. A most desirable pea on account of the large size, beautiful shape and fine quality of the pods. Season medium. Seed green, wrinkled; height 18 to 20 inches .	60	1.00	6.25
Dwarf Defiance. A valuable addition to the list of Half Dwarf large podded peas, much superior to the well-known Stratagem, bearing long, straight, handsome pods, well-filled with large Peas of delicious flavor and highest quality. Height 24 inches. .	60	1.00	6.25
Emerson's Dwarf Champion. This Pea gives universal satisfaction, very productive, large peas of fine flavor. Height 2 feet .	50	90	5.60
Horsford's Market Garden. A grand wrinkled variety coming in between the Little Gem and the Advancer. In habit of growth quite distinct from either of these. Very even in growth; pods well filled with Peas of finest quality. Height 24 inches .	50	90	5.60





PEAS—Continued

MAIN CROP

	LB.	2 LBS.	14 LBS.
Gladstone. Height 3½ feet, very long pods, curved slightly, fine flavor, heavy cropper	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$5.60
Admiral Dewey. Height 3½ feet; foliage, vine and pod rich dark green, pods very large; quality excellent	50	90	5.60
Carter's Telephone. Introduced a few years since, and has been quite popular; a strong grower; branches considerably, and bears remarkably long pods. Height 5 feet	50	90	5.60
Carter's Stratagem. A most remarkable variety, and will unquestionably take the lead for medium and late uses. Its pods are about double the length of other varieties in its class, besides being well filled, and with remarkably large peas, and these of the richest flavor. Height 2 feet (<i>see page 39</i>)	60	1.00	6.25
Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties; quality unsurpassed by any other pea; pods medium; peas large. Height 5 feet	50	90	5.60
Heroine. Fine habit of growth, luxuriant foliage, pods remarkably long and handsome, slightly curved, well filled with large luscious peas of fine flavor. Height 2 feet	50	90	5.60
White Marrowfat. A favorite marrow sort. Height 2½ feet	40	75	4.50*
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. This, as well as the preceding, is extensively grown as a field pea; hardy and productive. Height 2½ feet	40	75	4.50*
Yorkshire Hero. An excellent late dwarf, wrinkled marrow; good pods; peas large; flavor excellent. Height 2½ feet	40	75	4.50
Peerless. The peer of all the mammoth podded peas; a very prolific bearer of large, handsome pods filled with large peas of delicious quality; a grand pea for the main crop. Height 2½ feet	50	90	5.60
Dwarf Sugar. (Edible pods.) A French variety; early and of good quality	50	90	5.60
Tall Sugar. (Edible pods.) Can be used either shelled or cooked in the pods, which, when young, are very tender and sweet	50	90	5.60

PEPPER

PIMENT

Pimiento

Pfeffer

Culture.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and, when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots. One ounce will produce 1,000 plants.



Bull Nose Giant Pepper

	PKT.	OZ.
Squash. The best pickling pepper; tomato-shaped; medium size; thick skin.	\$0.05	\$0.75
BELL, OR BULL NOSE. Nearly four inches long and three in diameter; very fine	05	50
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Similar to the Bell, but larger	05	50
Long Red Cayenne. Long, slender and very pungent	05	75
Red Chili. The best for <i>Pepper-sauce</i> ; small, narrow pods not over 2 inches in length	05	65
Golden Dawn. Bright golden-yellow; entirely free from fiery flavor; productive	05	65
Red Cherry. Small, round, smooth, glossy, scarlet fruit.	05	75
Italian (Sweet). Very mild in flavor, used mostly in green state	05	75

PUMPKIN

POTIRON Calabaza Grosse Kurbis



Early Sugar or Pie Pumpkin

Culture.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines. One quart for 300 hills.

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Mammoth. The largest sort.	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75
Connecticut Field. The common large yellow pumpkin; excellent for stock	05	15	50
SWEET OR SUGAR. Excellent for baking and for pies. Fine grain, good keeper	05	15	50
Cheese. Very productive; grown for both stock and cooking	05	25	75

RADISH

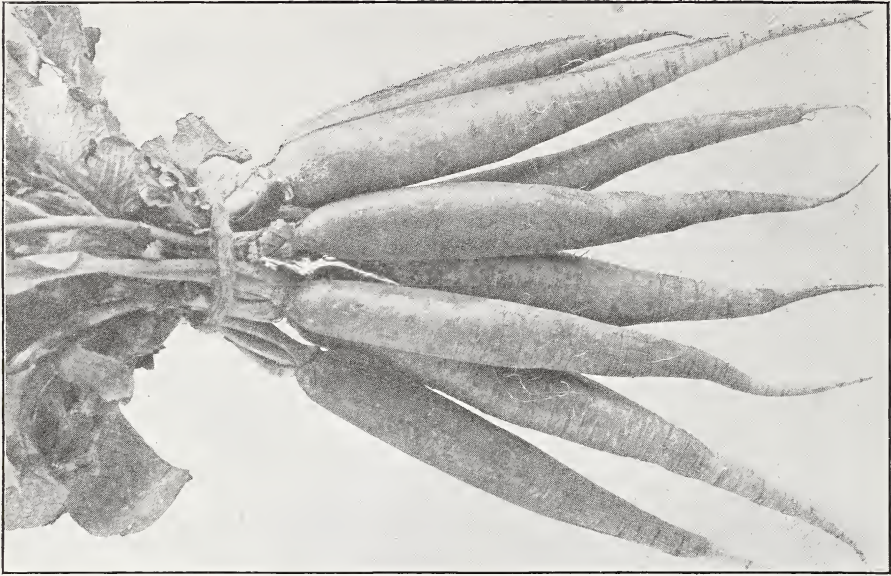
RADIES ET RAVE Rabanos y Rabanitos Radies und Rettig

Culture.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. One ounce to 100 feet of drill, 8 pounds for one acre.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$2.00
FRENCH BREAK-FAST. Pink and white; early; fine for forcing	05	20	2.00
SCARLET TURNIP. Very early, round, rich, scarlet, small top; one of the best; fine for forcing	05	20	2.00
Scarlet Globe. Of distinct shape, brilliant color, crisp and white; excellent for forcing	05	20	2.00



Early Scarlet Globe Radishes



Long Scarlet Radishes



White Tip Radishes

RADISH—Continued

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long, crisp; for frames or open ground	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$2.00
Olive-Shaped Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp	05	20	2.00
Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	05	20	2.00
Scarlet-Turnip White Tipped. Very early; for frames or outdoors	05	20	2.00
White Turnip Very early; flesh and skin white; of mild flavor; excellent for summer use or forcing	05	20	2.00
Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	05	20	2.00
Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter; skin black, roots globe-shaped	05	20	2.00
Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	05	20	2.00
Giant White Stuttgart. A quick growing mammoth white radish; excellent for fall or winter	05	20	2.00
White Strasburg. Roots pure white, oblong and mild flavor.	05	20	2.00
Icicle. From 3 to 4 inches long; a very clear white	05	20	2.00

RHUBARB

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Linnaeus. The earliest and best for garden use	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.50
Victoria. The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops	05	60	1.25



Salsify

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

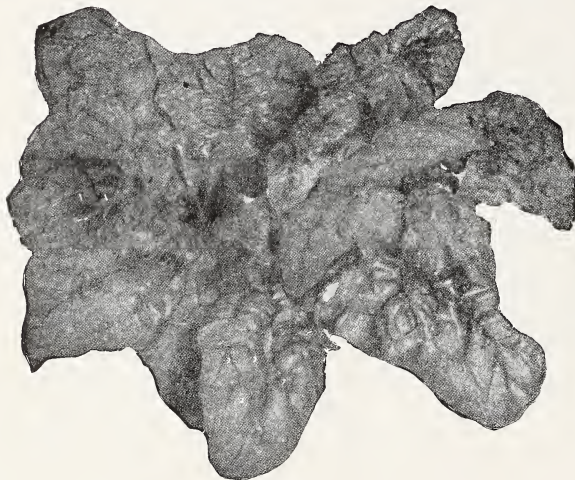
SALSIFIS *Ostion Vegetal* **Kaserwurzel**

Culture.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for carrots and parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried the flavor is much like that of the oyster. One ounce to 60 feet drill.

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
White French. Long white roots	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75
MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. Very smooth, fine grained, double the size of the long white	05	25	75

SPINACH

Culture.—For summer use sow early in the spring, in drills eight inches to one foot apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Select rich soil and manure very liberally. A succession may be obtained by sowing at intervals of two weeks through the season. For every early spring use, sow in August. The plants are sometimes protected through the winter by a thick covering of straw. Spinach is used principally as greens for boiling, and is very highly esteemed for this purpose.



Spinach

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Bloodsdaile Savoy-Leaved. Thick, succulent leaves, wrinkled; very productive and hardy .	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$1.00
Long Standing. Unsurpassed in quality, being slow to run to seed .	05	10	1.00
Prickly Seeded. Very hardy; leaves arrow-shaped .	05	10	1.00
NEW ZEALAND. Produces an abundant supply of excellent greens all summer .	05	20	2.00
ROUND THICK LEAF. The best for early spring or fall sowing; leaves large and thick .	05	10	1.00
Victoria. A new sort which is quick to mature, and forms a very large, exceedingly thick leaf, which is somewhat savoyed in the center .	05	10	1.00

SQUASH

COURGE Calabaza Splise Kurbis

Culture.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart. Bush sorts, one ounce to 50 hills. Bush varieties, five to six pounds, and running varieties, 3 to 4 pounds, in hills, for an acre.

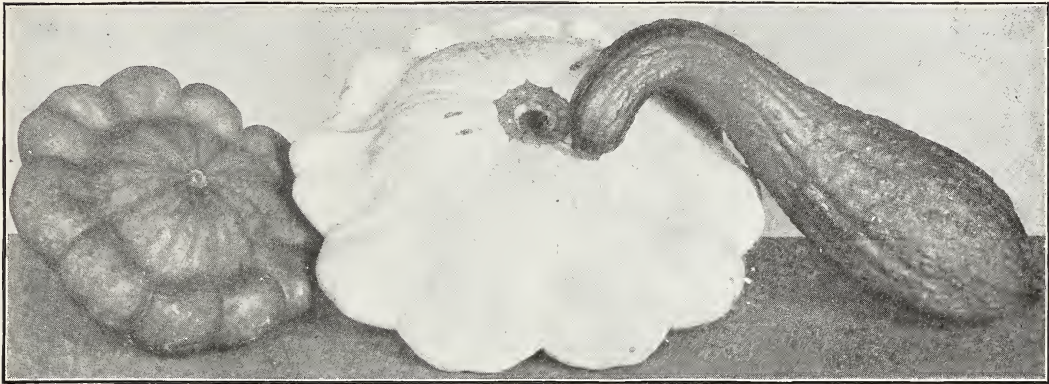
	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
American Turban. Orange yellow flesh, of good flavor .	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.75
Bay State. With hard blue shell, for fall and winter .	05	20	75
Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	05	20	60
DELICIOUS WINTER. Green skin, orange flesh; very fine-grained, sweet and dry; excellent for pies .	05	25	75
Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort; of excellent flavor .	05	20	75



Improved Hubbard Squash

SQUASH—Continued

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Golden Hubbard. The heavily warted skin is of a rich orange-yellow, turning to deep salmon-red when ripened. It is equally as productive and fine in quality as the original Hubbard Squash	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75
HUBBARD IMPROVED. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	05	25	75
Hubbard Warted. A Hubbard Squash, large, blackish green, hard as wood, with warty knobs all over it; satisfies even the inexperienced observer that it is the best of its class, rich in quality, a keeper and thick-fleshed—such as will sell at sight	05	25	75
Blue Hubbard. A type of the Hubbard with blue skin; good keeper of delicious flavor	05	40	1.25
Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	05	15	50
Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	05	25	75
Orange Marrow. Quite distinct; very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter	05	25	75



Yellow Bush
Scallop Squash

White Bush
Scallop Squash

Golden Summer
Crookneck Squash

Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK. Double the size of the above. Fruit 15 to 18 inches long	05	20	60
White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	05	20	60
Winter Crookneck. Good keeper, with yellow skin	05	20	60
Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow skin and flesh	05	20	60
Warren. An improved Essex Hybrid of a rich orange color	05	30	1.00
Vegetable Marrow. A favorite English sort, distinct, flesh white	05	30	1.00

TOBACCO

	PKT.	OZ.
Connecticut Seed Leaf. The variety generally grown in New England	\$0.05	\$0.50

TOMATO

TOMATE

Tomate

Liebesapfel

Culture.—Sow in a hotbed, greenhouse, or window in a sitting room, where night temperature is not less than 60 degrees, about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep, four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. They are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May, in this latitude, the plants may be set in the open ground. They are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. One ounce for 1,500 plants; one-quarter pound (to transplant) for an acre.



Livingston's Beauty

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Acme. One of the earliest and handsomest varieties ever introduced. The fruit is of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape, very solid and a great bearer	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.25
Bonnie Best. As early as the earliest; very productive	05	50	1.50
Chalks Early Jewell. Very early; bright scarlet; hardy and solid	05	45	1.50
CORELESS. Large size, globe-shaped, bright red tomato, very free from green core, one of the best for main crop.	05	45	1.50
John Baer. An early, bright scarlet, large and fleshy	05	50	1.50

TOMATO—Continued

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Dwarf Champion. In form, color and size this tomato resembles the Acme—very smooth and symmetrical in shape, ripening close around the stem. It is very productive, many stalks having the fruit crowded closely together on the branches	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.25
Livingston's Favorite. A large, smooth, perfect-shaped tomato, of a dark red color; does not rot or crack, and ripens evenly; very prolific; good flavor; flesh solid, and is very early	05	40	1.25
Livingston's Beauty. Ripens quite evenly; solid, fine flavored and very smooth	05	40	1.25
Livingston's Perfection. As early as Canada Victor; of a blood-red color; perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost comes. For canning purposes it is the best.	05	40	1.25
Dwarf Stone Tomato. Largest fruited of the earliest Dwarf Tomatoes, bright scarlet, very firm and solid.	05	40	1.25
New Stone. Large, smooth, solid scarlet; highly recommended; the best main crop	05	40	1.25
Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	05	50	1.50
Pear Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	05	40	1.25
Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	05	40	1.25
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry. (<i>Physalis Alkekengi</i> .) The fruit grows in a husk and will keep all winter. It has a pleasant strawberry-like flavor. It is much used for preserving, also for sauce	05	40	1.25
Trophy. Very solid; standard late; fine canner; dark scarlet	05	40	1.25
Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	05	40	1.25
SPARKS' EARLIANA. The earliest and most prolific large tomato; color a beautiful red; handsome, uniform, remarkably solid and productive.	05	40	1.25

TURNIP

NAVET Nabo Ruben

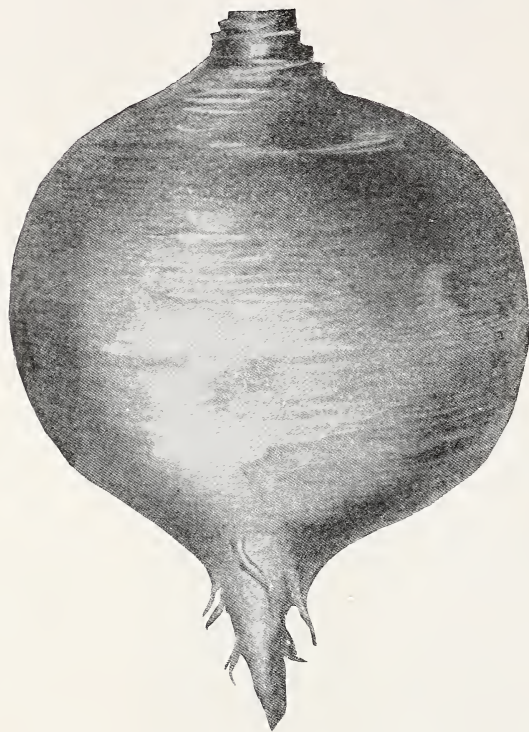
Culture.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Imp. American and Laing's Early Swede should be sown from any time in July to first of August, but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.



Purple Top Strap-Leaf

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Early Milan Purple-Crown. Earliest of all; white with purple top	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75
Early Milan Pure White. Very handsome, pure white and as early as the above; flesh very sweet and tender	05	25	75
Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest varieties	05	15	50
WHITE EGG. Oval; handsome and sweet; very solid	05	20	60
Long White, or Cow Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot	05	15	50
PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAF. The popular flat fall sort; quick growth, fine grain	05	15	50

TURNIP—Continued



American Purple Top Turnip

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and keeps well .	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.75
Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well .	05	20	75
White Strap - Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort .	05	20	60
White French. Very productive and a fine keeper. .	05	15	50
Yellow Stone, or Globe. Medium size, flesh yellow; fine for fall use .	05	20	75
German Sweet. Flesh white; excel- lent flavor, very firm and sweet .	05	15	50
White Rock. Very productive; good keeper .	05	15	50

RUTA-BAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP

	PKT.	OZ.	¼ LB.
Laing's Early Swede. Yellow flesh; globe shape; excellent flavor .	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50
Shamrock. Yellow flesh; solid as a rock; remarkably fine flavor when cooked; neck short and a very heavy cropper; one of the best .	05	15	50
Carter's Imperial Swede. An imported variety; enormously productive and of excellent quality; yellow flesh .	05	15	50
IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. Yellow flesh; good flavor; suitable for table or stock .	05	15	50

HERB SEEDS

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Anise	\$0.05		
Borage	05		
Basil	05		
Caraway	05		
Catnip	05		
Dill	05		
Horehound	05		
Lavender	05		
Rue	05		
Saffron	05		
Sage	05		
Sweet Fennel	05		
Sweet Marjoram	05		
Summer Savory	05		
Thyme	05		
Sorrel (French)	05		

GRASS SEEDS

Market Price



Timothy



Red Clover



Red Top

Timothy or Herds Grass. As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass being greatly relished by all kinds of stock—weight per bushel, 45 pounds.

Fancy Recleaned Red Top. A valuable addition to sow with clover or Timothy, forming a very close sward for pasturage, also used for lawns—weight per bushel, about 32 pounds.

Chaff Red Top. The same as above but being in a chaff state—weight, 10 pounds per bushel.

Chaff Rhode Island Bent. Resembles Red Top, but being shorter makes a very fine, close turf; very useful for lawns—weight, 10 pounds per bushel.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Sown on well drained land it is a most valuable pasture grass. Being very hardy it withstands both heat and cold; also used for lawns—weight, 14 pounds per bushel.

Orchard Grass. A very desirable pasture grass, also producing large crops of hay, succeeding well in shady places—weight per bushel, 14 pounds.

English Perennial Rye Grass. Well adapted for cool moist locations, producing a grass which is relished by all kinds of stock, hardy, and maintaining a bright green appearance throughout the season—weight, 24 pounds per bushel.

Italian Rye Grass. Different from the English Rye Grass, being larger and coarser in growth and being an annual it only lasts one year—weight per bushel, 18 pounds.

Tall Oat Grass. Especially adapted for dry, light soils, making a grass very valuable for pasturage—weight per bushel, 12 pounds.

Meadow Fescue. As its name implies, especially suitable for meadow land, making a very fine pasture grass—weight per bushel, 15 pounds.

Tall Fescue. Very early, should form a part of all pasture mixtures on wet or heavy soil—weight per bushel, 15 pounds.

Hard Fescue. A very hardy grass, valuable for dry land and sandy soils, splendid for pastures of poor land—weight per bushel, 14 pounds.

Meadow Foxtail. One of the best grasses for permanent pastures, early and of rapid growth—weight per bushel, 8 pounds.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued

Market Price

- Wood Meadow.** Suitable both for pastures and shaded lawns, thriving well under trees and in the shade—weight, 14 pounds per bushel.
- Crested Dog's Tail.** A very hardy grass, forming a compact and lasting turf, roots deeply and withstands dry weather—weight per bushel, 28 pounds.
- Sweet Vernal.** Used in mixtures for both lawn and hay land, giving a sweet odor to the grass when cut—weight, 11 pounds per bushel.
- Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.** A splendid grass for moist lands or meadows, making a very nutritious hay—weight, 14 pounds per bushel.
- Red or Creeping Fescue.** A creeping rooted variety, suitable for dry, sandy soil, thriving on gravelly banks or exposed hillsides.
- Crimson Clover.** An annual variety giving large crops of green forage, or if cut while in bloom will make excellent hay; it also improves poor and worn out lands.
- Red Clover.** This is used a great deal for restoring the fertility to poor and wasted soils; also if cut when in bloom will make excellent hay, being relished by all kinds of stock.
- Mammoth Red Clover** Almost the same as the preceding one except that the flower and stem are darker, coarser and taller, and not so quick to mature.
- Alsike Clover.** One of the hardiest varieties known, does not winter kill, doing well on moist land, making an excellent hay, although not so tall as the red clover; it is finer and more leafy.
- White Dutch Clover.** A low growing clover with small round, white heads; it will stand close cutting as it grows very rapidly; very pretty for lawns.
- White Sweet Clover.** Grown for bees, hay and green forage, also valuable as a pasture plant and soil fertilizer; larger and coarser than Alfalfa; as it is a biennial it will not last over two years. Sweet Clover should be cut for hay just before it commences to bloom, otherwise it will be very hard and woody; two and three crops a year can be cut; as it is very tall growing, the yield of green forage is tremendous.

ALFALFA

Market Price

The growing of Alfalfa in New England is no longer an experiment. It is an established fact that three crops a year can be cut from land sown to Alfalfa, and being a perennial it lasts for many years.

As a fertilizing and land enriching crop it is unequalled. It makes excellent feed and stands in a class by itself. Cows, if fed with Alfalfa Feed, will produce more cream than by any other feed given them. Hogs thrive and get fat on it. Alfalfa feed is especially suitable winter food for hens and is a fine egg producer.

Alfalfa will stand more drought than any other variety of clover. A good, rich, well-drained piece of land thoroughly prepared and free from weeds is necessary for Alfalfa; the land must also be well sweetened, but if inclined to be sour put on a good dressing of fine ground lime and work it well into the soil before seeding.

Above all use good seed and you will have one of the best investments on your farms.

Seed required to plant one acre is 20 pounds.

GRASS SEEDS



Emerson's Special Mixed Lawn Grass Seed. A superior mixture for lawns, tennis courts, etc. Weighs about 32 pounds per measured bushel. Other lawn mixtures do not average over 16 pounds to the bushel. That the "Emerson" is the finest mixture of Lawn Grass Seed ever offered, the immense quantity we annually sell is the best proof we can offer. It is the best lawn seed for our American climate and is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that a rich, deep green velvety lawn is constantly maintained, it is the result of several years' careful experimenting, and as we now offer it, the mixture is unequalled, as we use in this mixture only the pure clean seeds of the different varieties of grasses. The quantity required for making new lawns is two bushels per acre. For a plot 20 by 30, or 600 square feet, 2 pounds is required. Per pound, 45c.; 2-pound bags, 90c.; 4-pound bags, \$1.75; 8 lbs. at 40 cts.

We also make up special mixtures of choice Grasses best adapted for lawns, banks, terraces and golf links, on both high and low land.

Our special mixture for		LB.
Banks and Terraces.	Made up of clear, pure seed	\$0.45
Golf Links.	Made up of clear, pure seed	45

We can make up any other special mixture desired, as we carry a full line of Fancy Grasses.

Boston Lawn Grass Seed.	A mixture of several varieties of grasses in a chaff, ½ LB.	4 LBS.
	weighing 16 pounds per measured bushel. Equal to any Chaff Lawn Seed	
	mixtures on the market	\$0.25 \$1.50

Emerson's Shady Lawn Seed.	This mixture is made up of those grasses adapted for growing in the shade, under trees, etc..	45
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Emerson's Gem Lawn Grass Seed.	For those customers desiring a moderate-price lawn seed. While this seed does not contain the large varieties found in our special mixed, we believe it will give good satisfaction. Weight, 24 pounds to the bushel; 1 pound will sow 200 square feet. Put up in 1-pound cartons	40
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SEED GRAINS, ETC.
Market Price



Welcome Oats

Silver Hull Buckwheat. Although not as large as the Japanese it is early and remains in bloom a long while, making it an excellent variety for bees; of a light gray color with a very fine husk.

Canada Field Peas. An old variety too well known to need any description, used both as a forage plant and in the making of soups.

Scotch Green Field Peas. Grown largely for early green forage; foliage is more rank and abundant than the Canada Peas.

Sand Winter or Hairy Vetch. Sown in fall, usually mixed with winter rye or wheat for support; should be cut as soon as the bloom appears; excellent for milch cows. Sown at the rate of 30-50 pounds per acre.

Spring Vetch. Used for the same purpose as the winter vetch, but is not so hardy and will not thrive on poor soil; sown with oats about a bushel to the acre should be used.

Montana or Chevalier Barley. A very popular two-rowed barley, commanding a high price on account of its very plump kernels and fine appearance, having heads a little longer than the six-rowed varieties.

Bald or Beardless Barley. A new variety of barley different from the other kinds, being free from the troublesome beards, is six-rowed and very heavy, a measured bushel weighing 60 pounds although sold at the standard weight of 48 pounds; very

quick growing and if cut at the proper time makes excellent hay; it will yield about 50 bushels to the acre if raised for grain.

New York Barley. Four-rowed, one of the older varieties, mostly used as a green feed; can be sown as late as August.

Welcome Oats. Very productive, the grain is very large, handsome, plump and full, with a very fine white close fitting husk, stooling very heavily, with straight straw strong standing five to six feet high.

White Russian Oats. Not quite as early as the Welcome Oats, but a good yielder and very hardy, with very little rust, and is sure to give good satisfaction.

Spring Rye. Distinct from winter rye; grain of finer quality and more productive; can be grown successfully in any latitude.

Winter Rye. Very hardy, standing our New England climate very well; it is grown not only for the grain but for green fodder and soiling purposes; also it starts very early in the spring, giving a crop of green feed before anything else.

White Winter Wheat (Beardless). This, being grown in Northern New York state, is more desirable for growing in this locality; very strong and vigorous.

Saskatchewan Spring Wheat (Beardless). The heads are long, well filled with good plump kernels with straw of medium height, strong and wiry.

Flax Seed. Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frosts; a fair quantity of seed per acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown.

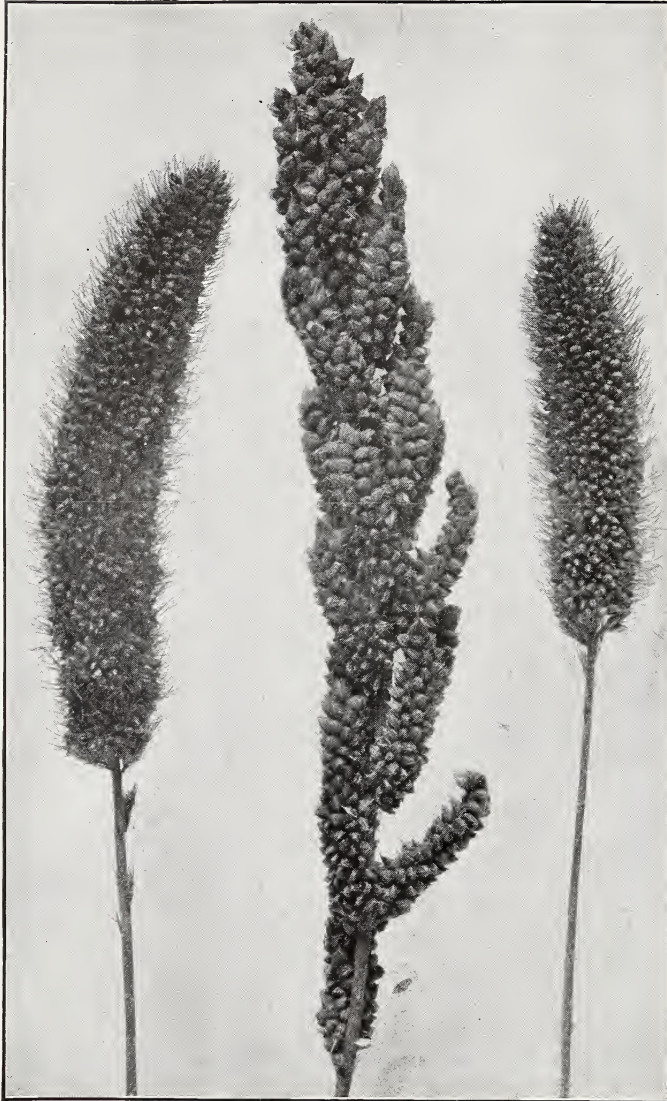
Japanese Buckwheat. This buckwheat is entirely distinct from all other varieties, the kernels being at least double the size of any other variety; the straw is heavier, branches more and does not need to be planted so thickly as other kinds; on account of its earliness it can be grown farther north than any other variety.



Heads of White Hulless Barley

MILLETS

Market Price



Japanese Millet (*Crus Galli*). This grand, new Millet was imported from Japan by Professor Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This grass has greatly surpassed Hungarian and German Millet in size and vigor of stock and yield of grain. It has enormous cropping qualities, surpassing Field Corn. The fodder is readily eaten by cattle and horses. The seed itself is equal in value to Corn meal for milk production and is excellent for poultry. The reports which we get from farmers who have used this the past season point to a large use of this seed for fodder purposes. We highly recommend it to all. At market price.

AMERICAN MILLET

Common Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*). Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks, and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay sow broadcast, one-half bushel per acre, from May 1 to August 1. For grain sow in drills, one peck to the acre, and not later than June 20. Fifty pounds per bushel. At market price.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET

German or Golden Millet. An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow and beautiful in appearance. At market price.

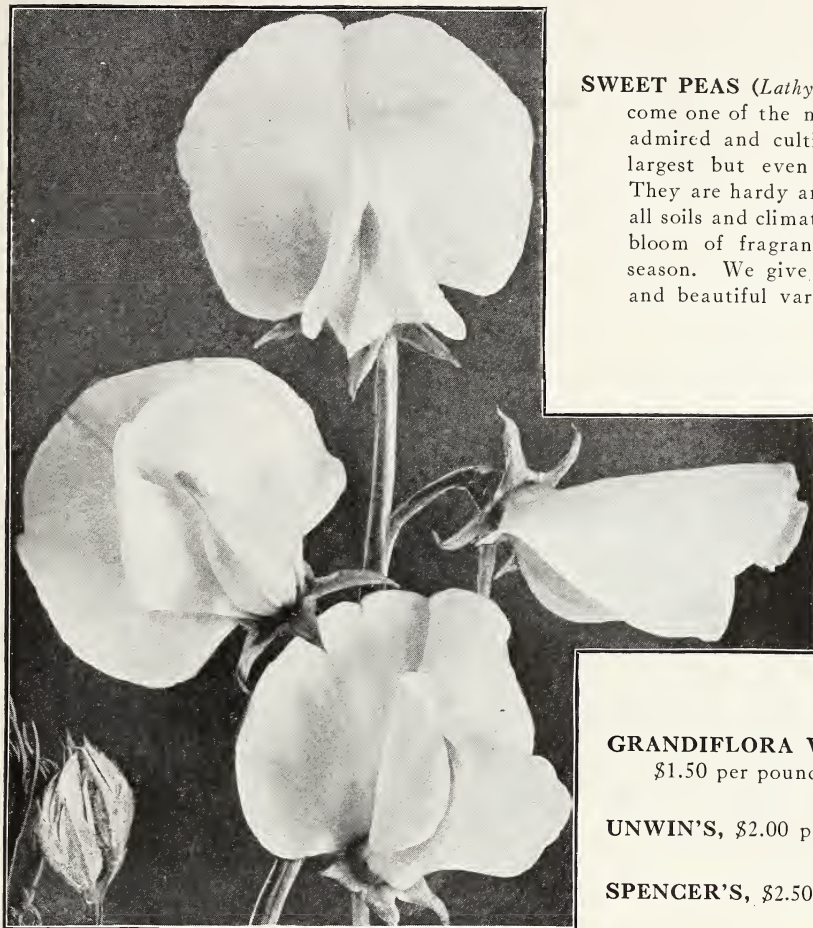
HUNGARIAN

Hungarian Grass (*Panicum Germanicum*). This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Forty-eight pounds per bushel. At market price.

Rape, Dwarf Essex. A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no simple change which would do more to increase the profitableness of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after harvest as a cover crop; and when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of exhausted soils. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which when once introduced becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate. At market price.

SWEET PEAS

Culture.—Plant early in warm, rich soil, covering two inches; a very good way is to dig a trench six inches deep by eight inches wide, and sow two rows about six inches apart, putting in about twenty-five seeds to the foot; cover two inches. When the plants are seven or eight inches high, fill in the trench; this insures the plant against drought.



SWEET PEAS (*Lathyrus Odoratus*) have become one of the most popular of flowers; admired and cultivated not only in the largest but even the smallest garden. They are hardy and adapt themselves to all soils and climates; growing a constant bloom of fragrant flowers through the season. We give below a list of distinct and beautiful varieties.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES,
\$1.50 per pound.

UNWIN'S, \$2.00 per pound.

SPENCER'S, \$2.50 per pound.

White Spencer Sweet Peas

WHITE AND VERY LIGHT SHADES

White.—Nora Unwin. Dorothy Eckford. Shasta. Emily Henderson. White Wonder. Mont Blanc. Sadie Burpee, W. S. Sadie Burpee, B. S. Blanche Burpee. The Bride. Alba Magnifica. Queen of England. Josephine White. White Snapdragon. Burpee's Earliest White. Mrs. Sankey.

Very Light Pink, almost White.—Modesty. Ramona. Sensation. Duchess of Sutherland. Countess of Aberdeen. Duchess of York. Lemon Queen. Delight. Fairy Queen. Alice Eckford. Countess of Shrewsbury. Snapdragon. Annie Stark. Delicata.

Pale Yellow or Primrose. Burpee's Primrose Spencer. The Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Mrs. Eckford. Mrs. Collier. Mrs. R. F. Felton. Golden Gleam. Primrose. Earliest Sunbeam. Inconstancy. Queen Victoria.

Very Light Pink and Primrose.—Stella Morse. Marchioness of Cholmondeley. Golden Rose. Mrs. H. K. Barnes. Sybil Eckford. Dora Breadmore. Lady M. Ormsley Gore. Coquette. Elfreda. Sue Earl. Mrs. Fitzgerald. Lottie Hutchins. Florence Molyneaux. Lady Beaconsfield.

SWEET PEAS — Continued



Sweet Peas Choice Mixture

SHADES OF PINK

Light Pink (clear Pink).—Florence Morse Spencer. Prima Donna. Katherine Tracy. Agnes Eckford. Lady Aberdare. Royal Robe. Pink Pearl. Blushing Beauty. California. Princess Beatrice. Bridesmaid. Mrs. Gladstone.

Light Pink (Buff Pink).—Queen of Spain. Countess of Lathom. Coral Gem. Venus. Agnes Johnson. Gracie Greenwood. Evening Star. Sunrise.

Light Pink shaded and Deeper Pink.—Countess Spencer. Enchantress. Gladys Unwin. Mrs. Alfred Watkins. Paradise. Lovely. Janet Scott. Dainty. Nymphaea. Hon. F. Bouverie. Eric Hinton. Eliza Eckford. Cecil Crier. Mrs. Knights Smith. Pink Friar. Speckled Beauty. Domino. Peach Blossom. Isa Eckford. Crown Princess of Prussia. Duchess of Westminster. Hettie Turner.

Rose Shades and Pink (Rose and very light Pink usually called Rose and White).—Apple Blossom. Earliest of all. Lady Skelmersdale. Crown Jewel. Blanche Ferry. Florence Fraser.

Little Dorritt. Dawn. Bride of Niagara. Painted Lady. Bronze King. (Deeper Rose and Pink.) Jeannie Gordan. Royal Rose. Triumph. Beacon. Emily Lynch. Duke of York. Empress of India. Tweedy Smith.

Orange Pink or Salmon Shades.—Orange Pink (Semi-hooded). Bolton's Pink. Miss Willmott. Lady Mary Currie. Aurora. Oriental. Chancellor. Lady Penzance. Orange and Pink open (form). Helen Lewis. Henry Eckford. Evelyn Byatt. Gorgeous. Meteor. Orange Prince. Countess of Powis. Coronet.

SHADES OF RED

Bright Red Crimson Scarlet (pure Red).—King Edward VII. Salopian. Mars. Firefly. Brilliant. America (striped). Cardinal or Invincible Carmine. Invincible Scarlet. Ignea. Daybreak (striped). Oregonia (striped). Invincible Scarlet Stripe. George Gordan, not a true Red but more correctly reddish claret (approaching pure Scarlet). Queen Alexandra. Fadeless Scarlet Gem. Scarlet. Gem.

SWEET PEAS — Continued



Spencer Sweet Peas

SHADES OF RED (Continued)

Cerise and Crimson.—Coccinea. Prince Edward of York. Hettie Green. Princess Victoria. Duchess of Edinburgh. Dorothy Vick. Queen of the Isles. Rising Sun.

Rose Crimson (clear Crimson).—Prince of Wales. Majestic. Jessie Cuthbertson (striped). Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain (striped). Mrs. Dugdale. Her Majesty. Splendor. Colonist. Gaiety (striped). Sunset (striped). Caprice (striped). Red Riding Hood. Salvation Lassie.

Rose Crimson (showing veins of deeper shade).—Geo. Herbert. John Ingman. E. J. Castle. Phyllis Unwin. Lord Rosebery. American Queen. Lord Kenyon. Ovid. Novelty. Miss Hunt. Adonis Fashion. Calypso. Oddity. Mikado (striped).

Lavender and Mauve Shades (light Lavender and Mauve). Mrs. Charles Foster. Frank Dolby. Lady Grisell Hamilton. Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Jr. Countess of Radnor. Lady Nina Balfour. Lady Cooper. New Countess. Celestial. Princess May. Juanita (striped). Striped Celestial. Creole.

Lavender and Mauve Picottee Edged.—Phenomenal. Lottie Eckford. Maid of Honour. Golden Gate. Butterfly. Captain Clark. Columbia (striped). Splendid Lilac.

Light Purple Mauve and Blue. Mrs. Walter Wright. Romolo Piazzani. Mrs. Charles Mander. A. J. Cook. Emily Eckford. Dorothy Tenant. Admiration. Gray Friar. Captivation. Fascination. Dolly Varden. Wawona (striped). Princess Louise. Violet Queen. Etna. The Queen. Vesuvius. Earl Cromer, rosy wine color.

BLUE AND PURPLE SHADES

Bright Blue.—Helen Pierce. Flora Norton. Unique (striped). Mrs. H. C. Philbrick.

Light Blue and Purple.—Senator (striped). Princess of Wales (striped). Black. Black and Brown. Light Blue and Purple.

Purple Standard, blue wings.—Countess of Cadogan. David R. Williamson. Captain of the Blues. Imperial Blue. Madam Carnot.

Clear Purple.—Duke of Westminster. Waverly. Carmen Sylva.

VERY DARK SHADES

Clear Deep Maroon.—Othello. Black Knight. Black Michael. Stanley. Boreatton. Double Boreatton. Admiral Togo.

Claret Maroon.—Duke of Clarence. Purple Prince.

Deep Maroon and Violet.—Horace J. Wright. Shahzada. Duke of Sutherland. Monarch. Indigo King.

Violet and Indigo.—Lord Nelson. Navy Blue.

DWARF OR CUPID SWEET PEAS \$1.75 per pound

America.—Red and White (striped). **Sadie Burpee.**—White. **Firefly.**—Scarlet. **Extra Early**

Blanche Ferry.—Pink and White. **Countess of Radnor.**—Lavender. **Primrose.**—Yellow.

Cupid Mixed.—A mixture of all the standard varieties.

Mixed Colors.—A good mixture \$1.25 per pound

Choice Mixed—A mixture of all the fancy colors, excellent 1.50 per pound



An Artistic Well Arranged Flower Border

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS

5 CENTS PER PACKAGE

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

- AGERATUM.** A half-hardy annual. Very useful for bedding.
Mexicanum. Large blue flowers.
Mexicanum Album. White.
- ALYSSUM.** A well-known hardy annual. Much esteemed for edgings.
Alyssum Compactum. Small white flowers.
Alyssum Little Gem. Very dwarf.
- AMARANTHUS.** A stately and highly decorative annual.
Choice Mixed. All sorts in splendid mixture.
- ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).** Hardy perennials. The tall sorts are useful for massed beds, and the dwarf sorts splendidly adapted for borders.
Tall Mixed. Very choice varieties.
Dwarf Mixed. Finest strains mixed.
- AQUILEGIA (Columbine).** Hardy perennials of easy culture. Suitable for herbaceous borders. Very free bloomers.
Finest Mixed, Single. Very choice mixed.
Finest Mixed, Double. Best mixed sorts.
- ASTER.** A half-hardy annual. One of our most popular flowers; too well known to need any description.
Queen of the Market (early).
Finest Mixed.
Crimson.
White.
Blue.
Chrysanthemum Flowered Dwarf. A useful sort for bedding or pot culture.
Finest Mixed. A splendid mixture.
- VICTORIA ASTER.** Flowers of large size, very double, with beautifully curved petals.
Splendid Mixed.
White.
Pink.
Purple.
Crimson.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

SEMPLER BRANCHING. A free-growing Aster of erect habit; one of the finest for cutting.

Finest Mixed.

White.

Rose Pink.

Scarlet.

Purple.

GIANT COMET. Large flowers, with long, wavy, twisted petals.

Finest Mixed. A mixture of the best varieties.

TRUFFANT'S PEONY, Flowered. A fine incurved Aster, very double, of globular form.

Finest Mixed. All the delicate as well as the brilliant colors in the mixture.

BALSAM. A showy and easily grown tender annual.

Double Camelia Flowered. Very choice mixed.

Finest Mixed.

BALLOON VINE. A rapid-growing annual climber with white blossoms.

Pure White.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Daisy). A favorite spring flowering perennial.

Double White. Purest white.

Longfellow. Large rose flowers.

Choice Mixed.

CACALIA (Tassel Flowers). Hardy annual with trusses of tassel like flowers.

Choice Mixed. A mixture of the best sorts.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). Hardy annual with large double flowers. Very free bloomer.

Prince of Orange. Deep orange.

Meteor. Light golden yellow.

Double Mixed.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. Very showy annual. Useful for cutting.

Finest Mixed. Mixture of all sorts.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells). Large bell shaped flowers, showy in mixed borders and shrubberies.

Double Mixed. Fine varieties of colors.

Single Mixed. Very choice.

CANDYTUFT. Showy hardy annuals; useful for edgings and masses, very serviceable for cut flowers.

Finest Mixed. All sorts in splendid mixture.

Dark Crimson. Rich Crimson.

Purple. Beautiful shade.

White Rocket. Large White heads.

Flesh Color. Very delicate.

CANNA. Valuable for bedding, being very showy.

Finest Mixed. A very fine mixture.

CELOSIA or COXSCOMB. Showy annuals producing large, brilliant, comb-like heads.

Tall Mixed. Very fine.

Dwarf Mixed. Finest mixed.

CENTAUREA. Very showy annuals; fine for cutting.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button). Finest mixed colors.

Moschatus (Sweet Sultan). Mixed; grand for bouquets.

EMPEROR WILLIAM. Double blue. Pkt. .10

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Showy hardy annual; desirable for seashore and mountain gardens.

Double Mixed. Annual varieties of all colors.

Single Mixed. Annual varieties in splendid mixture.

CLARKIA. Showy hardy annuals of easy cultivation; fine for beds or cutting.

Finest Mixed. Choice colors of double and single mixed.

COBEA. Well known climbing perennial of rapid growth; large purple blooms.

Scandens. Rapid grower; purple blooms.

COLEUS.

Tender Perennials. Splendid bedding plant of beautiful foliage. Pkt. .15

Extra Choice Mixed. Seed from choicest varieties. Pkt. .15

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory). A useful and showy annual climber of easy culture.

Tall Mixed. All colors.

Dwarf Mixed. Fine for beds or borders.

COSMOS. One of our most beautiful fall flowers; should be sown in May.

Choice Mixed. Best sorts in mixture.

CYPRESS VINE. Very beautiful twining annual with star-like flowers.

White. Pure white; a great favorite.

Choice Mixed. All colors.

DAHLIA. This popular flower can easily be raised from seed and flowered the same season.

Choice Mixed Doubles. All varieties.

Fine Single Mixed. Splendid mixture.

DELPHINUM (Larkspur). The tall sorts are very pretty in shrubbery and the dwarfs are very effective for beds. Both annual and perennials are easily grown from seed.

Double Dwarfs. Fine mixed annual.

Double Tall. A very choice mixed.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

- DIANTHUS (Pink).** These, although biennials, should be treated as annuals; excellent for small beds with great varieties of flowers.
Heddiwigi. Fine double mixed.
Heddiwigi. Choice single mixed.
Carnation Pink. Choice mixed.
Barbatus (Sweet William). Finest double mixed.
Barbatus (Sweet William). Fine single mixed.
- DOLICHOS LABLAB (Hyacinth Bean).**
 Rapid growing annual climber with white and purple flowers.
Mixed Colors. Very fine mixture.
- DIGITALIS (Foxglove).** A hardy plant of easy cultivation; fine for groups among shrubs.
Finest Mixed. Very good mixture.
- ECHINOCYSTIS LOBATA (Wild Cucumber).**
 One of the quickest growing annual vines; the seed should be soaked in water 24 hours before planting.
Wild Cucumber.
- ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy).** Hardy annual having delicate foliage and large poppy like flowers, beautiful for bedding.
Extra Fine Mixed. Tall varieties mixed.
- GAILLARDIA.** Very showy hardy plants; useful for beds and cut flowers; Annual varieties.
Picta Single Mixed. Choice mixed colors.
Lorenziana. Double mixed colors.
- GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena).** Showy annual with globe shaped everlasting flowers.
Finest Mixed. Very choice mixture.
- GODETIA.** Splendid hardy annuals with large mallow-like flowers; rapid growers, flowering very freely.
Finest Mixed. Very fine mixture.
- GOURDS.** Climbing annuals; useful for covering fences or slopes and bearing gourds of very interesting colors and shapes.
Fine Mixed Varieties. All sorts.
Named Sorts. Bottle, Dish-cloth, Egg-shaped, Sugar Trough, etc.
- GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath).** A free flowering hardy plant; very useful for cut flower work.
Elegans. White (annual).
Paniculata. White (perennial).
- HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).** Very useful in forming backgrounds of large beds or borders.
Mammoth Russian. Single very large.
Globosus. Large Double Yellow.
Finest Mixed. Good mixture.
- HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting Flower).**
 Showy annual, useful as dried flowers for winter bouquets.
Double Finest Mixed. Very choice.
- HELIOTROPE.** Very fragrant perennial, excellent for bedding.
Finest Mixed. Good mixture. Pkt. .10
- HOLLYHOCK.** Hardy biennials; should be lightly protected during winter.
Chater's Double Finest Mixed. Very choice.
Single Mixed. Choice mixed colors.
- HUMULUS LUPULUS (Hop).** Splendid annual climber; very ornamental.
Japonicus. Japanese Hop.
- IPOMOEA (Convolvulus).** Useful and showy annual climber of easy culture.
Bonna Nox (Evening Glory). Large blue flowers.
Coccinea (Star Ipomea). Scarlet.
- LATHYRUS ODORATUS.** See Sweet Peas.
- LANTANA.** Tender perennial, suitable for pots and bedding.
Finest Mixed Hybrids. Free flowering. Pkt. .10
- LOBELIA.** Annual varieties; fine for bedding and hanging baskets.
Crystal Palace Variety. Dark blue of spreading growth.
Gracilis. The best for hanging baskets.
Fine Mixed. Choicest mixed sorts.
- MARIGOLD (Tagetes).** Well-known hardy annuals of easy cultivation.
African Double. Lemon color.
African Orange. Orange color.
African Mixed. All colors in mixture.
African Eldorado. Large flowers.
French Dwarf. Finest mixed.
French Tall. Finest mixed.
- MATRICARIA (Feverfew).** Half hardy perennial with large showy flowers.
Grandiflora Flore Pleno. Double White.
Eximia Golden Ball. Golden yellow flowers.
- MAURANDYA.** Greenhouse perennial climbers; unexcelled for vases, hanging baskets and trellis work. Pkt. .10
Finest Mixed. A collection of purple, scarlet and white.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

- MIGNONETTE (Reseda Odorata).** A most popular fragrant annual.
- Miles Spiral.** Long spikes.
- Machet.** Best for pot culture.
- Parson's White.** Splendid spikes of whitish flowers.
- Sweet Mignonette.** The old favorite.
- MIRABILIS (Four o'Clock).** Half hardy perennial blooming the first year from seed.
- Choicest Mixed.** Good mixture.
- MYOSOTIS.** Dwarf half-hardy perennials bearing little star-shaped flowers.
- Finest Mixed.** Various shades of blue, rose and white.
- Palustris (True forget-me-nots).** Bright blue.
- NEMOPHILA.** Free flowering hardy annuals; cup-shaped flowers of bright colors.
- Finest Mixed.** A splendid mixture.
- PANSY.** The finest blooms are to be obtained by sowing the seed in July or August, covering the plant during the winter.
- Choice Mixed.** A fine mixture.
- Masterpiece.** Ruffled petals; mixed colors. Pkt. .20
- Trimardeau.** Giant Pansies of rich color. Pkt. .20
- POPPY (Papaver).** A flower that is too well-known to need any description.
- Shirley Finest Mixed.** Ranging from white and pink to crimson.
- Mikado.** Double fringed flowers; white striped with crimson.
- Oriental.** Very early flowers; orange scarlet.
- Iceland.** Very choice mixed varieties.
- Fine Mixed.** A collection of all sorts.
- PETUNIAS.** Very popular because of its easy cultivation, blooming from early summer to frost, a showy, free growing annual.
- Finest Single Mixed.** Choice Colors.
- California Giant.** Flowers of immense size. Pkt. .10
- Double Mixed.** Fine double flowers. Pkt. .25
- PHLOX DRUMMONDI.** One of our best annuals, easy of culture, making a beautiful display.
- Grandiflora Finest Mixed.** Very large flowers.
- Finest Mixed.** Splendid colors.
- PORTULACA.** A charming dwarf annual for light soils; free bloomers.
- Extra Double Mixed.** A good mixture.
- Extra Single Mixed.** Very finest varieties.
- PYRETHRUM.** Half hardy perennials, dwarf plants, excellent for borders.
- Golden Feather.** Golden Yellow foliage.
- Hybridum.**—(Perennial). Finest mixed.
- RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean).** Tender annuals, excellent for their beautiful foliage.
- Finest Mixed.** A mixture of all the choice varieties.
- SALVIA. (Flowering Sage.)** Splendid hardy or greenhouse perennials, very showy.
- Salvia Splendens.** Brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 20
- SALPIGLOSSIS.** Half-hardy annual. Producing beautiful flowers of a tunnel-like shape, grand for cutting.
- Large Flowering Mixed.** Very beautiful.
- SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride).** Hardy annual of easy cultivation; very free bloomer.
- Finest Mixed Double.** Large showy flowers.
- Dwarf Double Mixed.** Very choice.
- STOCKS.** Half-hardy annual. The delightful fragrance and free blooming character of this flower makes it a universal favorite.
- Choice Mixed.** All the choice varieties in this mixture. Pkt. .10
- THUNBERGIA.** A rapid growing annual; excellent for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc.
- Finest Mixed.**
- VERBENA.** Half-hardy perennial. The Verbena is one of the most decorative and easily grown bedding plants.
- Mammoth Hybrids.** Fine mixture.
- Fine Mixed.** A good assortment.
- WALLFLOWER.** Half - hardy perennials of delicious fragrance.
- Finest Mixed Branching.**
- ZINNIA.** Most desirable and decorative annual for bedding.
- Double Mixed.** Choice double flowers.
- Curled and Crested.** Large flowers with curled petals.
- White.**
- Pink.**
- Purple.**
- Crimson.**

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

NASTURTIIUM. Dwarf. All colors mixed.

Nasturtium or Tropaealum Minor. Hardy annual; one foot high. A bed of these in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, and blooms all the season per lb. \$1.50

NASTURTIIUM. Tall. All colors mixed.

Nasturtium or Tropaealum Major. Hardy annuals; grow five to ten feet high, producing brilliant colors and of many shades, from scarlet to black; make a very showy covering for arbors, trellises and rustic work per lb. 1.25

SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

WILD GARDEN SEEDS. The introduction of these has proved a great success. Any one who has cultivated flowers in beds is aware of the amount of labor and constant attention necessary to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give this care, the "Wild Garden" presents a substitute which, for its unusual and varied effects, for cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. "Wild Garden Seeds" are a mixture of varieties of hardy flower seeds. No one who has not seen such a bed can form an idea of its possibilities,

the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day. Half-ounce packets, 25 cents.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Animated Oats (<i>Avena Sterilis</i>).	} Market Price
Quaking Grass (<i>Briza Maxima</i>).	
Job's Tears (<i>Croix Lachrymoe</i>).	
Love Grass (<i>Eragrostis elegans</i>).	
Feather Grass (<i>Stipa pennata</i>).	

BIRD, POULTRY AND PIGEON SUPPLIES

AT MARKET PRICES

Ground Oyster Shells. 100-lb. bags, per 100 lbs.
Oyster Shells. Fine ground for chickens and pigeons.

Cracked Poultry Bone. Per bag of 100 lbs.
Cuttle-Fish Bone. Used for birds.

Bone Meal for Poultry and Cattle. 100-lb. bags.

Mica Spar Grit. No. 2 for hens. No. 3 for pigeons. No. 4 for chickens. Per bag.

Animal Meal. For cattle and poultry. 100-lb. bags.

Sunflower. Large Russian, per lb.

Hemp, Large Russian. Much fed to pigeons and fowls that are being fattened for the table, per lb.

Canary. Valuable for chickens and pigeons, per bushel of 60 lbs.

German Rape. Fine for chickens and pet birds, per lb.

Kaffir Corn. The heads are long and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, flecked with reddish brown spots. The average height of growth on good, strong land is five and one-half to six feet. The seed heads grow from ten to twelve inches in length, and the product of grain on good land reaches easily fifty to sixty bushels per acre. The whole stock, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder. The seed, which is a small, round, white grain, is one of the most perfect pigeon foods known. As a food for poultry it is equal in nutriment to the common yellow corn. Pigeon and poultry farmers should use this in place of the whole or broken corn.

Cut Clover. Our cut clover is made from pure red, white, and alsike clover hay, consequently it is unsurpassed by any offered in the market. Put up in 50-pound bags. Price, per 100 pounds.

Clover Meal. Is pure clover hay ground into a meal. Put up in 50- and 100-pound bags. Price, per 100 pounds.

Alfalfa, Cut. Is the pure alfalfa clover hay ground into a meal. Put up in 100-pound bags. per 100 pounds.

Unhulled Rice or Paddy. Used for parrots. Per lb.

Bird Gravel. Per pkg.

Ground Beef Scraps. 100-lb. bags.

Wheat.

Wheat, Cracked.

Flax Seed, per lb.

Barley, per bu.

Buckwheat, per bu.

Peas. Small white Canada, per bu.

Imported Millet. For chickens. In sacks of 220 lbs., per lb.

Hulled Oats. 100-lb. bags.

Gem Chick Feed. Per 100 lbs.

Our Gem Poultry Feed is one of the best on the market. It is a mixture of white and red wheat, barley, kaffir corn, buckwheat, in a proportion best suited for the production of eggs. Price per 100 lbs.

Charcoal. 3 sizes. No. 1 for hens. No. 2 for pigeons. No. 3 for chickens. Put up in 50 lb. bags.

FERTILIZERS



SHEEP MANURE. As an ideal fertilizer it is one of the best, both for lawns and general garden purposes; is exceedingly rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; it also adds humus which is absolutely necessary to the soil; it is the crude manure dried and ground to an even fineness; during this process all the weed seeds are killed. Put up in 1 lb., 5 lb., 50 lb. and 100 lb. packages.

ESSEX LAWN FERTILIZER. One of the best of the commercial fertilizers for lawns; the best time to use it is just before a shower, or after spreading the fertilizer sprinkle with hose so as to get it as soon as possible down to the roots of the grass. Put up in 10 lb., 25 lb., 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags.

XXX FISH FERTILIZER. For general garden use it takes the place of barnyard manure or can be used in conjunction with it, giving excellent results. Put up in 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags.

PURE GROUND BONE. Excellent for soils that are inclined to be heavy or sour; by using this bone you will put into the soil something that is going to feed the plants not only the first year but will leave food for the roots the following year. Put up in 100 lb. bags.

INSECTICIDES AND MISCELLANEOUS
BUG DEATH

Is a non-poisonous powder taking the place of Paris Green and other dangerous insect powders. When used as directed is sure death to Potato, Squash, and Cucumber Bugs, Currant and Tomato Worms and many other plant-eating pests.

1 pound package	} Market Price
3 pound package	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5 pound package	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12½ pound package	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
100 pound package	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bug Death Duster	

STRICTLY PURE PARIS GREEN POISON

DIRECTIONS.—For Potato Bugs, Cotton Worms, etc., *if applied as a spray*, use one pound, of our Pure Paris Green to 50 gallons of water; one pound to 100 gallons is frequently strong enough. If dusted on, one pound to the acre is sufficient, mixed with not more than one bushel of Land Plaster. For spraying fruit trees use one pound to from 100 to 300 gallons of water, according to the nature of the tree.

¼-pound boxes	} Market Price
½-pound boxes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1-pound boxes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

STRICTLY PURE POWDERED HELLEBORE
WITH ATTRACTIVE LABEL

1-pound boxes	.	½-pound boxes	.	¼-pound boxes	Market Price
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WHALE-OIL SOAP
(Directions for Use on Each Package)

Pound boxes	.	.	.	Market Price
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ARSENATE OF LEAD

One of the most popular of insecticides due to its being more adhesive and less dangerous than other forms of insecticides. 1, 2 and 5 pound jars. 10 and 25 pound tubs. 50 and 100 pound kegs. Market Price.

GRAFTING WAX
MARKET PRICE

A superior article, made by a nursery man of life-long experience. It invariably gives the best satisfaction whenever used. It is put up in pound, half-pound and quarter-pound packages.

We are handling Devoc's Dry Arsenate of Lead, the analysis of which is

Arsenic Oxide 31%

Lead Oxide 63%

Water Soluble Arsenic
not more than 1%

uniform, effective. Made by one of the oldest and most reliable manufacturers in this country, whose goods give undoubted satisfaction. This Arsenate of Lead is so made as not to settle quickly when water is added, remaining long in suspension in water.

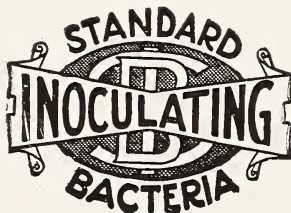
SIZE OF PACKAGES

200-lb. Bbls.	25-lb. Drums	5-lb. Cans	In cases of 50 lbs. each
100-lb. Kegs	10-lb. Drums	1-lb. Cans	
50-lb. Drums		1/2-lb. Cans	

Prices upon application



Inoculated Soy Bean Root



**The Guaranteed Legume Inoculator
Grown Direct From Nodules
Highest Possible Virility**

Standard Inoculating Bacteria are grown direct from the nodules. All bacteria sent out are of the second generation from the nodules. This laboratory technic in the preparation of Standard cultures insures the highest possible virility and therefore positive in-

oculation and an abundance of nodules. Bred direct from the nodules and furnished to you only one generation removed is what has placed Standard cultures at head of the list and caused them to be the most widely used of all cultures in the United States.

Standard cultures are not cheap cultures. They may be cheaper in price than some, but in price only. They cannot be made better even if ten times the price were offered. Every package is fully guaranteed.

Standard Cultures are put up in amber colored glass bottles (excluding the blue light ray which is deadly to many germs) with rubber corks and with glass air tubes and cotton filters. Thus prepared they retain their virility even for years.

All legume crops should be inoculated with Standard Cultures. Artificial inoculation with pure cultures has long since been determined to be the only safe and sure way. Inoculated legumes take their supply of nitrogen from the air and not only feed themselves during growth but store up a surplus in the nodules formed on the roots for succeeding crops. But unless the proper bacteria are supplied or present there will be few, if any, nodules. Neither will the crop be maximum. A good legume crop will store up in the soil for use for future crops as much nitrogen as can be obtained for thirty to fifty dollars in commercial nitrogen-carrying fertilizer materials. Take no chance. Inoculate all legumes with Standard Cultures.

Easy to apply. Full directions in every package.

PRICES	Garden Size \$.50	2 Acre Size 1.45	6 Acre Size 3.00
	1 Acre Size .75	4 Acre Size 2.25	

Prepared for Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Crimson Clover, Alsike Clover, Vetch, Field Peas, Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Field Beans, Garden Beans, Peanuts, and all other Legumes.

Add five cents per package for postage. One acre size sufficient for about 20 pounds of alfalfa, clover or other small seed, and for about 90 pounds of peas, beans or other large seeds.

When ordering, state crop to be inoculated. Standard cultures are guaranteed by us and by makers.



Inoculated Soy Beans

A full line of
GRASS, FIELD AND GRAIN SEEDS

Timothy

Red Top

Clover

Ky. Blue Grass

Orchard Grass

Wheat

Barley

Oats

Spring and Winter Rye

Dwarf Essex Rape

etc. etc. etc.

G R O C E R Y M E N

WE SELL FOR COOKING PURPOSES



B E A N S

New York State H. P. Pea	California Round Pea
New York State H. P. Medium	Horticultural
New York State H. P. Marrowfat	Improved Yellow Eye H. P.
Vermont State H. P. Pea	Old Fashioned Yellow Eye H. P.
Imported Pea	Red Kidney H. P.
Imported Medium	Black Turtle Soup
California S. W. Pea	Large Lima (California Grown)
Horticultural Kidney	

P E A S

Marrowfat	
Canada White —	Scotch Green
Split Peas (Bags or Bbls.)	Blue
Pop Corn, shelled and on the ear	

At Wholesale Market Prices on Day of Purchase

*WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR BAGS OR BARRELS WHEN IN
ORIGINAL PACKAGES*

WEIGHTS OF GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS AND QUANTITIES SOWN PER ACRE

WEIGHTS			QUANTITY SOWN		WEIGHTS			QUANTITY SOWN	
			PER ACRE					PER ACRE	
Timothy	per bush.,	45 lbs.	1/2 bush.		Sweet Vernal	per bush.,	11 lbs.	3 bush.	
Clover, Red	"	60 lbs.	15 to 20 lbs.		Sheep Fescue	"	12 lbs.	2 bush.	
Clover, White	"	60 lbs.	10 to 15 lbs.		Tall Fescue	"	15 lbs.	2 1/2 to 3 bush.	
Clover, Alsike	"	60 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.		Tall Oat Grass	"	12 lbs.	4 bush.	
Clover, Alfalfa	"	60 lbs.	15 to 20 lbs.		Wood Meadow	"	14 lbs.	2 bush.	
Red Top	per sack,	50 lbs.	2 1/2 to 3 bush.		Yellow Oat Grass	"	8 lbs.	4 bush.	
Red Top	per bush.,	10 lbs.	2 1/2 to 3 bush.		Buckwheat	"	48 lbs.	1/2 to 1 bush.	
Red Top, Fancy	"	"	10 to 15 lbs.		Barley	"	48 lbs.	2 to 3 bush.	
Bent, R. I.	per bush.,	10 lbs.	3 bush.		Oats	"	56 lbs.	2 to 3 bush.	
Bent, Fancy	"	"	10 to 25 lbs.		Rye	"	56 lbs.	1 1/2 bush.	
Blue Grass	per bush.,	14 lbs.	2 to 3 bush.		Wheat	"	60 lbs.	1 1/2 bush.	
Fowl Meadow	"	11 lbs.	1 to 2 bush.		Flax	"	56 lbs.	1 to 2 bush.	
Hungarian	"	48 lbs.	1/2 to 1 bush.		Canary	"	60 lbs.		
Lawn Seed	"	16 lbs.	3 to 4 bush.		Hemp	"	40 lbs.		
Millet, American	"	50 lbs.	1/2 to 1 bush.		Rape	"	50 lbs.		
Millet, German	"	50 lbs.	1/2 to 1 bush.		Beans, White	"	60 lbs.	1 to 1 1/2 bush.	
Millet, Golden	"	50 lbs.	1/2 to 1 bush.		Beans, Red Kidney	"	60 lbs.	1 to 1 1/2 bush.	
Orchard Grass	"	14 lbs.	2 to 3 bush.		Beans, Fancy Seed, measured bushel			1 to 1 1/2 bush.	
Crested Dog's Tail	"	28 lbs.	1 bush.		Corn, Sweet, measured bushel			8 to 10 quarts	
Hard Fescue	"	14 lbs.	2 bush.		Corn, Ensilage, measured bushel			3 bush.	
Italian Rye Grass	"	18 lbs.	3 bush.		Corn, Field	per bush.,	56 lbs.	8 to 12 quarts	
Meadow Fescue	"	15 lbs.	2 1/2 to 3 bush.		Peas, Canada Field	"	60 lbs.	1 1/2 to 3 bush.	
Meadow Foxtail	"	8 lbs.	3 bush.		Peas, Green Field	"	60 lbs.	1 1/2 to 3 bush.	
Perennial Rye Grass	"	24 lbs.	2 bush.		Peas, Fancy Seed, measured bushel			1 1/2 to 3 bush.	
Rough Stalked Meadow	"	14 lbs.	2 bush.						

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE OF GROUND

QUANTITY		QUANTITY	
	PER ACRE		PER ACRE
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants	1/2 lb.	Martynia, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants	5 lbs.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 1/2 lbs.
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill	1 1/4 bush.	Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills	1 1/2 lbs.
Beans, pole, 2 quarts to 200 hills	1/2 "	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	10 lbs.	Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of grill	6 lbs.	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	4 to 5 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	5 oz.	Onion Seed, for Sets	30 to 50 lbs.
Broom Corn	10 lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill	8 bush.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	5 oz.	Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	5 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	5 oz.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	2 1/2 lbs.	Peas, garden, 1 qt. to 150 feet of drill	1 1/2 bush.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	5 oz.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	4 oz
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants	4 oz.	Potatoes	8 bush.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2,500 plants	6 oz.	Pumpkin, 1 qt. to 300 hills	4 qts.
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills	8 qts.	Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 lbs.	Rye	1 1/2 bush.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills	1 1/4 lbs.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	8 oz.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill	3 lbs.	Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill	2 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	1/2 bush.	Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills	2 lbs.
Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	4 oz.	Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills	3 lbs.
Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	1 1/2 lbs.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	3 oz.
Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	4 lbs.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 500 plants	2 oz.
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	3 lbs.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	1 1/2 lbs.

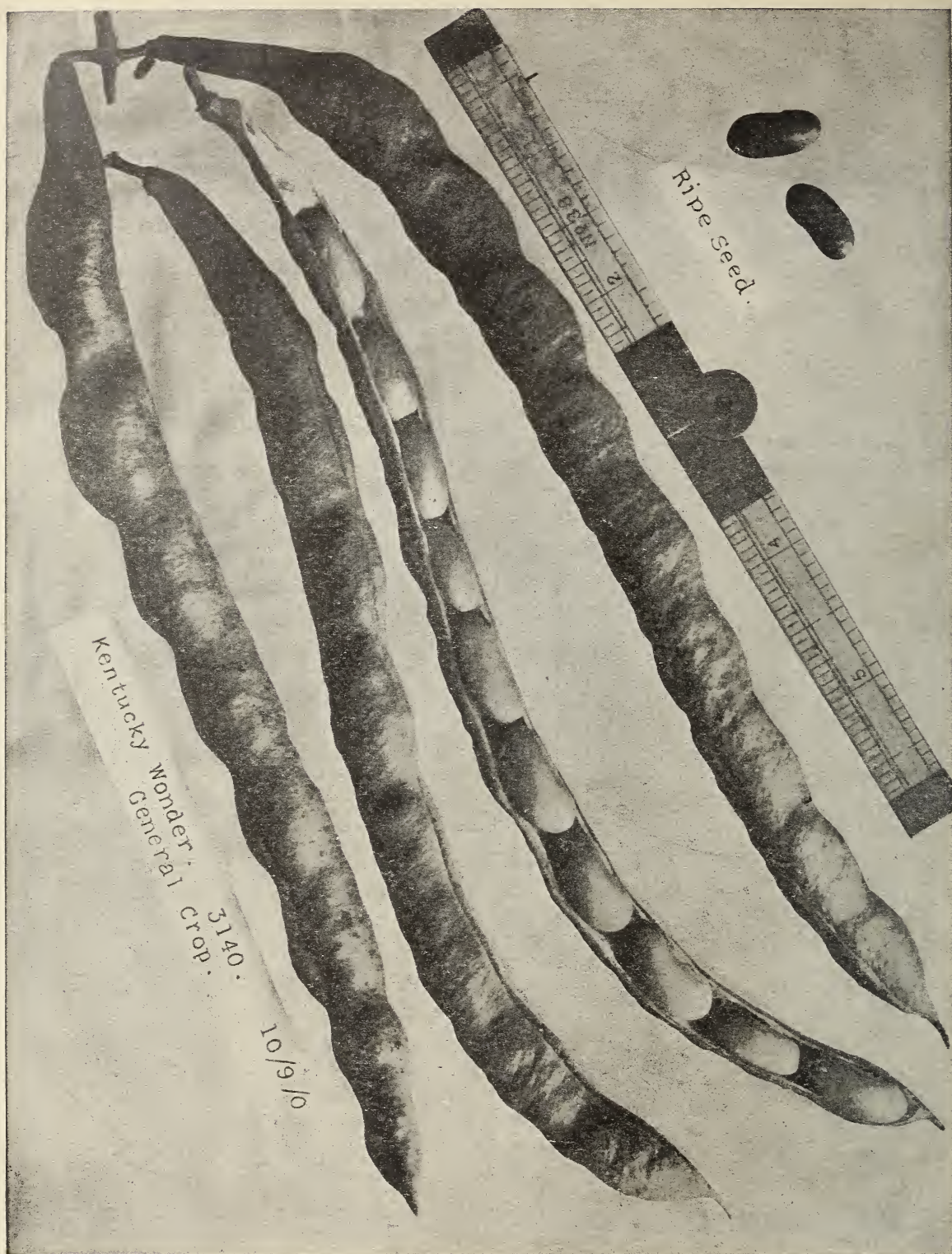
NUMBER OF PLANTS, TREES, ETC., REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE

DISTANCE	NUMBER	DISTANCE	NUMBER
1 foot by 1 foot	43,560	6 feet by 6 feet	1,210
1 1/2 " 1 1/2 "	19,360	8 " 8 "	680
2 " 1 "	21,780	10 " 10 "	454
2 " 2 "	10,890	12 " 12 "	302
2 1/2 " 2 1/2 "	6,970	15 " 15 "	194
3 " 1 "	14,520	18 " 18 "	154
3 " 2 "	7,260	20 " 20 "	105
3 " 3 "	4,840	25 " 25 "	70
4 " 4 "	2,722	30 " 30 "	40
5 " 5 "	1,742	40 " 40 "	27

WEIGHT OF VARIOUS ARTICLES

	Per bush.,	48 lbs.		Per bush.,	56 lbs.
Apples	"	22	Sweet Potatoes	"	58
Apples, Dried	"	48	Turnips	"	200
Barley	"	46	Beef and Pork, per bbl., net	"	196
Broom Corn	"	20	Flour, per bbl., net	"	200
Bran	"	70	White Fish and Trout, per bbl., net	"	280
Corn on ear	"	50	Salt, per bbl.	"	220
Corn Meal	"	22	Lime, per bbl.	"	4 1/2
Charcoal	"	80	Hay, well settled, per cubic foot	"	22
Coal, Mineral	"	40	Corn, on Cob, in bin	"	48
Cranberries	"	28	Corn, Shelled	"	48
Dried Peaches	"	38	Wheat,	"	25 1/2
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure	"	33	Oats,	"	58 1/2
Malt	"	54	Potatoes,	"	95
Osage Orange	"	8	Sand, Dry,	"	135
Onions	"	50	Clay, Compact	"	169
Plastering Hair	"	50	Marble	"	5,616
Salt, Coarse	"	50	Seasoned Beachwood, per cord	"	6,960
Salt, Michigan	"	50	Seasoned Hickory,	"	

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST



(For description see page 10)

SOLD BY

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